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LABOUR BULLETIN

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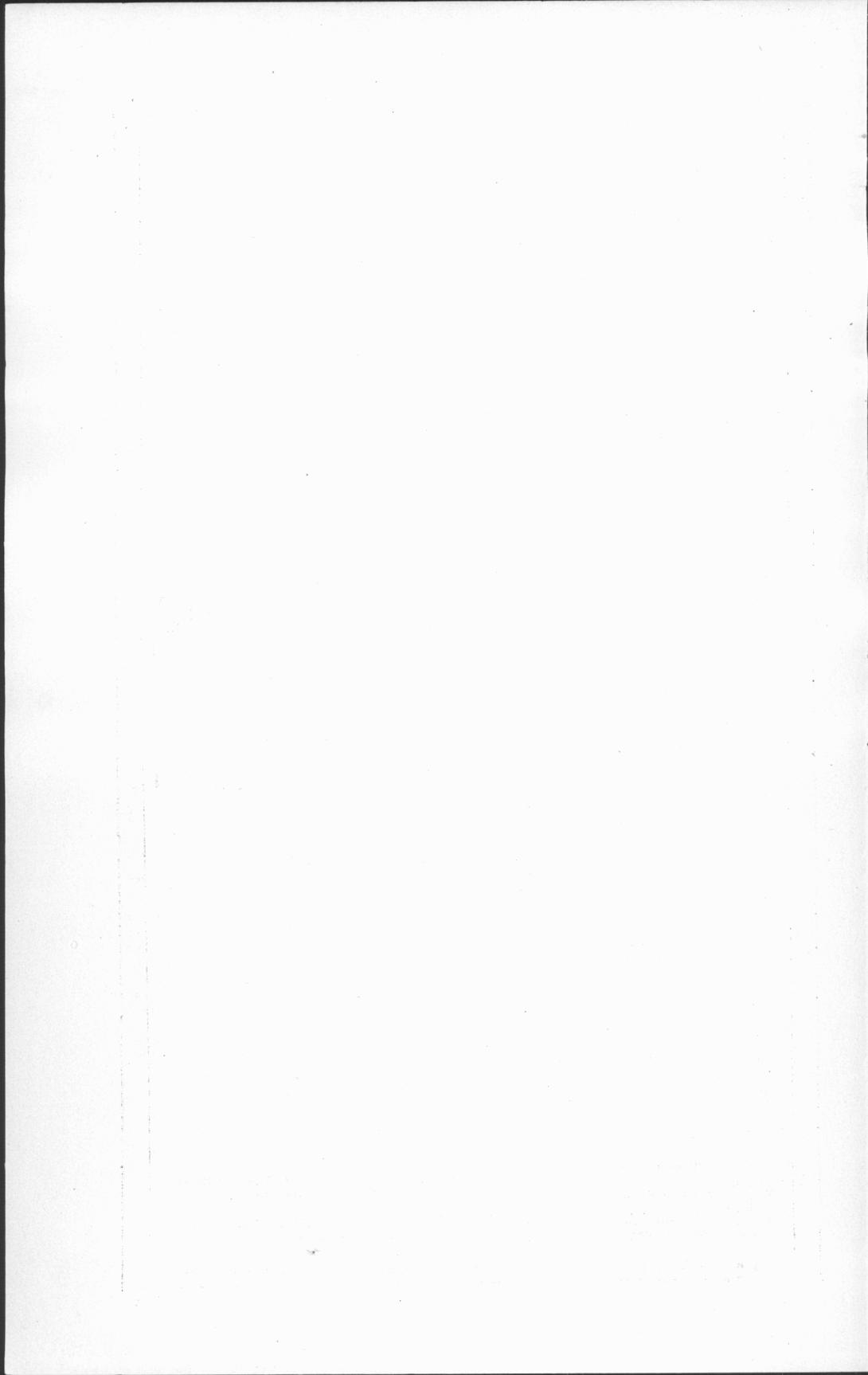
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By

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September, 1914.

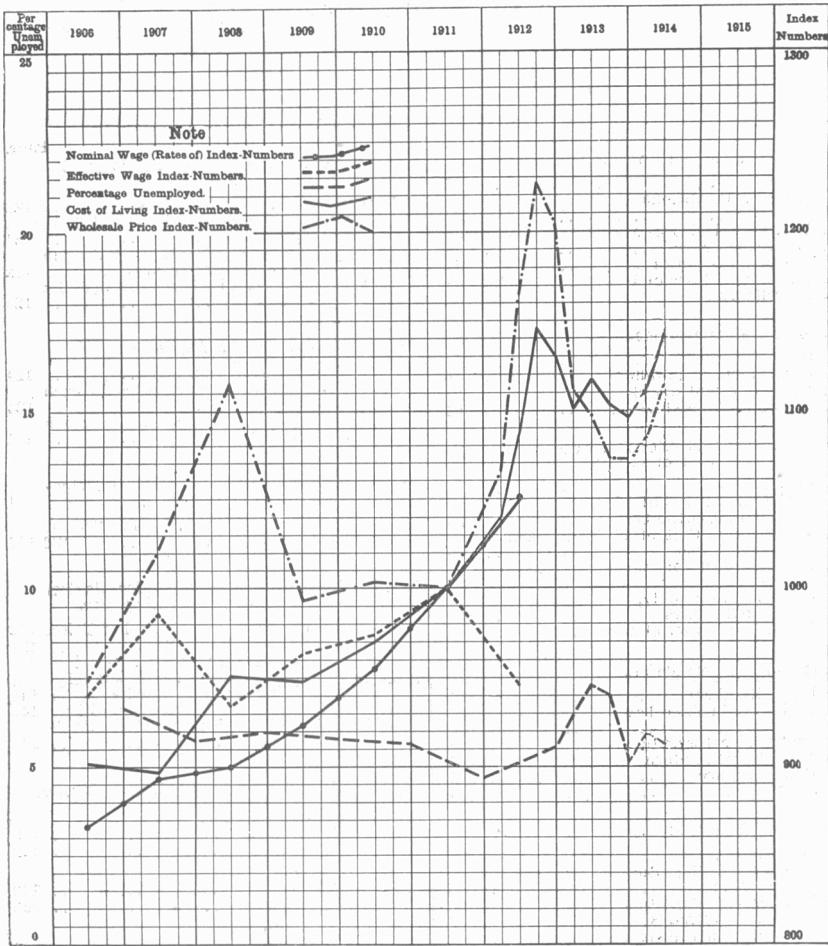
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**Cost of Living, Wholesale Prices, and Nominal and Effective Wage Index-Numbers
and Percentage of Unemployed.**



EXPLANATORY NOTE.—The figures on the left represent the scale for the percentage of persons unemployed according to trade union returns. The figures on the right represent the scale for the several index-numbers, the year 1911 being taken in each case as base (= 1000). Since the end of the year 1911 the index-numbers for cost of living (average for the six metropolitan towns), and for wholesale prices (Melbourne) are shewn each quarter, while unemployment percentages are shewn quarterly since the end of the year 1912 only. Unemployment figures for previous years are shewn as at the end of each year, while other index-numbers refer to the average for the whole year. Nominal and effective wage index-numbers are only computed annually.

LABOUR BULLETIN.

No. 6.—APRIL to JUNE, 1914.

SECTION I.—INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

1. General.—Reports received from various industrial centres indicate that the condition of the labour market was on the whole satisfactory. The quarter under review included part of the midwinter period, when various seasonal trades are less active than during the summer months. Consequently the decrease in unemployment, compared with the quarter immediately preceding, though small, may be taken to indicate that there was a general improvement in the condition of the labour market. Returns received from Secretaries of trade unions shew that unemployment in the Commonwealth decreased since the preceding quarter (January to March, 1914) from 5.9 per cent. to 5.7 per cent. Compared with the corresponding quarter (April to June) of 1913 the percentage was less by 1.6. The percentage of unemployment was greater than for the preceding quarter in Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, and lower in the remaining States. The increase was most marked in Group III. (Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.), and in Group VI. (Other Manufacturing). Compared with the corresponding quarter (April to June) of 1913 the percentage unemployed was less in all the States except Tasmania, and in all industries except Group X. (Other Land Transport), and the Miscellaneous Group.

In Section XI. summarised particulars are given regarding the legislation passed by the State Parliaments relating to the regulation of prices. Information is also given as to the actual prices fixed up to the time of going to press.

2. Weather Conditions and Rural Industries.—During the quarter under review ploughing and seeding operations were completed, practically throughout the whole of the States. It was reported that in Western Australia these operations were delayed over the greater part of the State owing to the exceptional dryness of the ground. South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia, and Tasmania were all reported to have been suffering from drought, in South

Australia throughout the whole of the State, but in parts only of the other States. Queensland, on the other hand, was reported to have enjoyed favourable weather conditions. The usual stock and crop reports for each State have been omitted owing to pressure of other work. At the time of going to press the droughty conditions still apply to South Australia (except in the extreme south-east, where refreshing showers have proved beneficial), in the Mallee and Wimmera districts of Victoria; in the Riverina, the Western District, and the southern tablelands of New South Wales, and in parts of the south-western district of Western Australia.

3. Variations in Prices and Cost of Living.—The cost-of-living index-number for thirty of the more important towns rose from 1009 in the first quarter of 1914 to 1043 in the quarter under review, compared with 1000 for the whole of the year 1912. The index-number for the corresponding quarter (April to June) of 1913 was 1012, and of 1912, 988. The increase in cost of living since the preceding quarter is common to all the States, and is due principally to the advance in prices of dairy produce and meat. House rents shew little change, though they still generally tend to rise.

4. Wholesale Prices.—The decline in the general level of wholesale prices which set in towards the end of the year 1913 was not maintained during the first quarter of 1914, and a further rise occurred during the second quarter of 1914, the index-number rising from 1085 for the first quarter of 1914, to 1113 for the quarter under review. During the quarter prices of dairy produce, groceries and tobacco, meat, textiles, leather, etc., rose, while index-numbers for the remaining groups shew little change. Compared with the corresponding quarter (April to June) of 1913 the index-number is higher.

5. Industrial Disputes.—The number of disputes which began during the quarter under review was 83, as against 113 for the preceding quarter (January to March, 1914), and 49 for the corresponding quarter (April to June) of 1913. Of the new disputes 51 occurred in New South Wales, and 12 in Victoria. In the disputes which occurred during the quarter, 8125 persons were directly, and 8734 indirectly, affected. The total number of working days lost in new and old disputes was 306,395, and the estimated loss in wages £156,415. It will be seen that the loss in wages is considerably higher than for any quarter since the collection of the information was undertaken by this Bureau. The principal disputes which occurred during the quarter were:—The dispute of colliery employees in New South Wales, which affected 2240 men directly, and 690 indirectly; that of the carpenters in Perth, which affected 39 men directly, and from 500 to 3000 indirectly; and the dispute of the ironworkers' assistants at Maryborough, Queensland, which affected 205 men directly, and 304 indirectly.

6. **Changes in Rates of Wages.**—The number of changes reported during the quarter, and for which particulars are available, is 121, of which 68 occurred in New South Wales, and 21 in Victoria. The total number of persons affected is 49,373, and the aggregate increase in wages per week is £13,327. The largest number of persons affected in any single industrial group was in the shipping, etc., industry, in which 13,856 persons obtained increases aggregating £5671 per week.

7. **Miscellaneous.**—During the quarter the number of assisted and nominated immigrants arriving in the Commonwealth was 7309 (comprising 3072 dependents), compared with 4556 during the preceding quarter. The greatest number, 2777, is reported from Victoria. As regards occupations, of the males 2603 are classified in the agricultural, pastoral, etc., group, and of the females 787 are domestic servants.

The State Government Free Employment Bureaux report that during the quarter 22,069 applications for employment were received. During the same period 10,202 applications from employers were received, and 9161 positions filled.

The total number of fatal accidents reported during the quarter was 41, and of other accidents causing incapacitation from work for over 14 days was 1331. The corresponding numbers for the first quarter of 1914 were 44 and 1310 respectively. No fewer than 34 fatal and 1088 other accidents occurred in the mining industry.

SECTION II.—UNEMPLOYMENT.

1. **General.**—Returns as to unemployment during the quarter ending 30th June, 1914, were received from 467 trade unions, having a membership of 279,318. The number unemployed was 15,856, or 5.7 per cent., compared with 5.9 per cent. for the preceding quarter (January to March, 1914), and 7.3 per cent. for the corresponding quarter (April to June) of 1913. The percentages of unemployment for years prior to 1913 refer to the end of the year only, and not to intermediate quarters, when the percentages may have been greater, especially during the winter months, than those recorded at the end of the year. The following table shews the number of unions reporting as to unemployment, their membership, and the number and percentage unemployed. The returns do not include persons out of work through strikes or lock-outs.

Unemployment.—Number of Unions and Members Reporting, and Number and Percentage Unemployed, 1891 to 1914 (2nd Quarter).

PARTICULARS.	Unions.	Membership.	UNEMPLOYED.	
			Number.	Percentage.
1891	25	6,445	599	9.3
1896	25	4,227	457	10.8
1901	39	8,710	574	6.6
1906	47	11,299	753	6.7
1907	51	13,179	757	5.7
1908	68	18,685	1,117	6.0
1909	84	21,122	1,223	5.8
1910	109	32,995	1,857	5.6
1911	160	67,961	3,171	4.7
1912	464	224,023	12,441	5.5
1913, 1st Quarter* ..	451	237,216	15,234	6.4
2nd * ..	458	243,523	17,854	7.3
3rd * ..	472	252,325	17,698	7.0
4th * ..	465	251,207	13,430	5.3
1914, 1st * ..	462	262,133	15,541	5.9
2nd * ..	467	279,318	15,856	5.7

* For years prior to 1913 the figures refer to the end of the year only, and not to separate quarters. See remarks above.

The above figures shew that the percentage of unemployed at the end of 1911 was the lowest recorded in the returns collected by this Bureau. The percentage increased to 5.5 at the end of 1912, while at the end of 1913 it was 5.3 per cent. The year 1913 was the first for which quarterly returns were collected, and it may be seen that in the winter months (second and third quarters) of that year the percentage returned as unemployed was higher than in the summer months (first and fourth quarters). The increase in the first quarter of 1914, as compared with the quarter immediately preceding (October to December, 1913), was 0.6 per cent. The percentage unemployed for the second quarter of 1914 was 5.7, or a decrease of 0.2 per cent., compared with the first quarter of that year, and a decrease of 1.6 per cent. when compared with the corresponding quarter (April to June) of 1913. The significance of these figures may be better appreciated by reference to the graph on page 84 hereinbefore. During the quarter under review the percentage of members of trade unions unemployed, compared with the preceding quarter was greater in Group I. (Wood, Furniture, etc.), Group III. (Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.), Group VI. (Other Manufacturing), Group X. (Other Land Transport), and in the last group (Other and Miscellaneous), and lower in the remaining groups. Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1913, the percentage of unemployment was lower in all the groups except Group VIII. (Mining, Quarrying, etc.), and Group X. (Other Land Transport). The percentage of unemployment was greater in the current quarter than in the preceding quarter in Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, but lower in the other States. Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1913 it was lower in all the States except Tasmania.

2. Unemployment in Different Industries.—The following table shews the percentages unemployed in several of the fourteen industrial groups. Information as to classification of these groups is given in Labour Report No. 2, page 6. It may be observed that for those industries in which unemployment is either unusually stable, or on the other hand, exceptionally casual, information as to unemployment cannot ordinarily be obtained from trade unions. Hence, certain industries such as railways, shipping, agricultural, pastoral, etc., and domestic, hotels, etc., are insufficiently represented in the returns. Particulars are not, therefore, shewn separately for these groups, such returns as are available being included in the last group, "Other and Miscellaneous." For purposes of comparison particulars are included in the table as to the percentage unemployed in the quarter immediately preceding (first quarter of 1914), and the corresponding quarter last year (second quarter of 1913). The increase or decrease in the percentages for the current quarter, as compared with each of these preceding quarters, is also given.

Unemployment in different Industries for the Quarter ending June 30th, 1914.

INDUSTRIAL GROUP	Number Reporting.		Unem-ployed.		Percentage Returned as Unem-ployed.		Percentage Increase(+) or Decrease(-) compared with—	
	Unions.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter
					1914.	1913.		
I.—Wood, Furniture, etc. . . .	19	20,576	1,004	4.9	4.4	7.0	+ 0.5	-2.1
II.—Engineering, Metal Works, etc. . .	59	36,133	2,238	6.2	6.3	6.9	-0.1	-0.7
III.—Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. . .	64	27,489	2,388	8.7	6.5	10.5	+ 2.2	-1.8
IV.—Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. . .	26	16,149	461	2.9	7.1	10.3	-4.2	-7.4
V.—Books, Printing, etc. . .	27	9,440	352	3.7	3.8	4.8	-0.1	-1.1
VI.—Other Manufacturing . . .	69	22,958	1,236	5.4	4.1	6.6	+ 1.3	-1.2
VII.—Building . . .	55	29,387	737	2.5	3.8	9.8	-1.3	-7.3
VIII.—Mining, Quarrying, etc. . .	25	36,149	3,204	8.9	11.8	7.7	-2.9	+1.2
X.—Other Land Transport . . .	15	15,546	660	4.2	3.4	2.4	+ 0.8	-1.8
IX., XI., XII., XIII. and XIV.— Other and Miscellaneous . . .	108	65,491	3,576	5.5	5.0	6.4	+ 0.5	-0.9
ALL GROUPS	467	279,318	15,856	5.7	5.9	7.3	-0.2	-1.6

The increase in unemployment is greatest in Group III. (Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.), followed in the order named by Group VI. (Other Manufacturing), the last Group (Other and Miscellaneous), and Group I. (Wood, Furniture, etc.). In Group III. the increase is common to all the States except Queensland, but is greatest in South Australia and Western Australia. In South Australia the increase in that group is said to be due to the decline in the export of foodstuffs consequent on the bad season, and to the closing of the Tobacco works as a result of the centralising policy of the company, whose Adelaide business was transferred to Melbourne and Sydney. In Western Australia the disputes in the building trades and the timber industry

adversely affected employment in Group III. It is reported that the decrease in unemployment in this group in Queensland is due to the increased activity of the meat preserving industry. In Group VI. the increase is common to all the States except New South Wales and South Australia, but is greatest in Queensland and Victoria. The increase in Queensland is stated to be the result of a temporary slackness in shipbuilding and repairing, while in Victoria the dispute in the dockyards, the close of the fellmongering season, and the alleged overstocked state of the market in rubber goods are given as reasons for the increase in unemployment. The increases in Group I. and X. are small, and are probably due to seasonal influences.

The greatest decreases in unemployment occurred in Group IV. (Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.), and in Group VIII. (Mining, Quarrying, etc.). In the former it is stated that the boot trade throughout the Commonwealth experienced a period of increased activity, and that practically all available labour was absorbed. In the clothing trades, on the other hand, it is reported that the usual seasonal slackness prevailed.

In Group VIII., while the percentage of unemployed is less than in the preceding quarter, it is still higher than in any other group. It is stated that the decline in price of tin which a year ago stood at £240 per ton, and is now only £140, has led to a diminished output in the mines. In the Broken Hill district it is said there is a large number of unemployed due to the influx of miners from overseas and from other States. The depression in mining previously noted in Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia is said to have continued during the quarter under review. The closing of the Chillagoe mine in Queensland, and of the Cobar mine in New South Wales, has resulted in a considerable number of workers being put out of work. On the other hand, quarrying in Western Australia is reported to be satisfactory, owing to the requirements for large Government works and city improvements.

3. Unemployment in Different States for Quarter ending 30th June, 1914.—Of the 467 organisations reporting unemployment, the largest number (133 unions, with 123,001 members) was in New South Wales, Victoria with 116 unions, and 87,075 members, coming next. As pointed out in the previous issues of this Bulletin, the industrial occupations of the people, as well as the extent to which the different industries are represented in the returns, vary considerably in the several States. Any comparisons, therefore, that are drawn between these results are subject to the qualification that the figures relate to some extent to different classes of industry.

In the following table particulars are given for the quarter ended the 30th June last, as to the number and percentage unemployed, and the increase or decrease compared with the preceding quarter (January to March, 1914) and the corresponding quarter (April to June) of 1913:—

Unemployment in different States for Quarter ending 30th June, 1914.

STATE.	Number Reporting.		Unemployed.		Percentage Unemployed in—		Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Compared with—	
	Unions.	Members.	Number.	Percent- age.	1st Quar. 1914.	2nd Quar. 1913.	1st Quar. 1914.	2nd Quar. 1913.
N.S. Wales ..	133	123,001	7,147	5.8	6.4	6.4	— 0.6	— 0.6
Victoria ..	116	87,075	4,558	5.2	4.9	8.5	+ 0.3	— 3.3
Queensland ..	50	10,845	848	4.3	5.7	6.6	— 1.4	— 2.3
Sth. Australia ..	62	21,548	1,574	7.3	5.4	8.8	+ 1.9	— 1.5
W. Australia ..	71	22,796	1,426	6.3	8.2	6.5	— 1.9	— 0.2
Tasmania ..	35	5,053	303	6.0	3.7	4.3	+ 2.3	+ 1.7
C'WLTH ..	467	279,318	15,856	5.7	5.9	7.3	— 0.2	— 1.6

Compared with the quarter immediately preceding, there was an increase of unemployment during the quarter under review in Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, and a decrease in the remaining States. The increase in Victoria occurred mainly in Group I. (Wood, Furniture, etc.), Group III. (Food, Drink, etc.), Group VI. (Other Manufacturing), and Group X. (Other Land Transport); in South Australia and Tasmania nearly all the groups shew an increase. The decrease in unemployment in the remaining States is small. It may be concluded that the usual seasonal depression common to the winter months is in evidence, but that generally it is not so marked as at the same period of 1913, and that in those industries which are not usually affected by seasonal conditions there is greater activity and less unemployment than was the case a year ago.

4. Causes of Unemployment.—Particulars as to causes of unemployment, classified under three main heads, are available for the second quarter of 1914 for 459 unions, having a membership of 266,337. The following table shews that of the total number 14,395 out of work, 11,371 were unemployed through lack of work, 2364 through sickness and accident, and 660 through other causes (except persons on strike or lock-out).

Unemployment according to Causes for the various Industries, States, and Commonwealth, Quarter ending 30th June, 1914.

PARTICULARS.	Members.	Lack of Work.		Sickness and Accident.		Other Causes.		TOTAL.	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.									
I.—Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	20,422	728	3.6	180	0.9	86	0.4	994	4.9
II.—Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	32,450	925	2.9	272	0.8	181	0.5	1,378	4.2
III.—Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	27,489	2,217	8.1	143	0.5	28	0.1	2,388	8.7
IV.—Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	16,149	311	1.9	105	0.7	45	0.3	461	2.9
V.—Books, Printing, etc. ..	9,440	294	3.1	37	0.4	21	0.2	352	3.7
VI.—Other Manufacturing ..	22,958	839	3.7	200	0.9	197	0.8	1,236	5.4
VII.—Building ..	28,543	448	1.6	184	0.6	42	0.2	674	2.4
VIII.—Mining, Quarrying, etc. ..	33,349	2,155	6.5	898	2.7	1	..	3,054	9.2
X.—Other Land Transport ..	15,546	556	3.6	97	0.6	7	..	660	4.2
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV.—Other and Miscellaneous ..	59,991	2,898	4.8	248	0.4	52	0.1	3,198	5.3
ALL GROUPS ..	266,337	11,371	4.3	2,364	0.9	660	0.2	14,395	5.4

Unemployment according to Causes for the various Industries, States, and Commonwealth, Quarter ending 30th June, 1914—continued.

Particulars.	Mem-bers.	Lack of Work.		Sickness and Accident.		Other Causes.		TOTAL.		
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO STATES.										
New South Wales	116,365	4,736	4.1	1,010	0.9	381	0.3	6,127	5.3
Victoria	80,730	3,446	4.3	561	0.7	110	0.1	4,117	5.1
Queensland	19,845	615	3.1	141	0.7	92	0.5	848	4.3
South Australia	21,548	1,294	6.0	240	1.1	40	0.2	1,574	7.3
Western Australia	22,796	1,042	4.6	349	1.5	35	0.2	1,426	6.3
Tasmania	5,053	238	4.7	63	1.2	2	0.1	303	6.0
COMMONWEALTH	266,337	11,371	4.3	2,364	0.9	660	0.2	14,395	5.4

The first part of the above table shews the number unemployed for the causes given, classified according in industries; the second, classified according to States.

It may be seen that for the whole Commonwealth the percentage of unemployed through lack of work fell from 4.5 in the first quarter of 1914 to 4.3 in the quarter under review. The percentage for the corresponding quarter (April to June) of 1913 was 6.2. While it may be observed that the percentage of unemployed through lack of work is greater than in the quarter immediately preceding in those industries particularly liable to seasonal influences, it is less in the remaining industries, and the result in the aggregate for all industries shews a small decrease. This confirms the conclusions already referred to, viz., that the condition of the labour market shews an improvement compared with that existing a year ago.

The percentage unemployed through sickness and accident is the same as for the quarter immediately preceding, and is 0.1 per cent. higher than for the corresponding quarter (April to June) of 1913. The percentage unemployed through other causes (excluding strikes and lock-outs) is 0.2, or 0.1 per cent. lower than in the quarter immediately preceding or the corresponding quarter (April to June) of 1913. Of the total amount of unemployment, 79.0 per cent. was due to "Lack of Work," 16.4 per cent. to "Sickness and Accident," and 4.6 per cent. to "Other Causes." Compared with the first quarter of 1914 it will be seen that the percentage unemployed through lack of work is practically the same, but that the percentage unemployed through sickness and accident is greater, and through other causes less. The industries shewing the greatest percentage of unemployment through lack of work are Group III. (Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.), and Group VIII. (Mining, Quarrying, etc.), while the industries shewing the smallest percentage through this cause are Group IV. (Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.), and Group VII. (Building). The percentage unemployed through lack of work has increased since the preceding quarter in

Unemployment.—Number of Unions and Members Reporting, and Number and Percentage Unemployed, 1891 to 1914 (3rd Quarter).

PARTICULARS.	Unions.	Membership.	UNEMPLOYED.	
			Number.	Percentage.
1891	25	6,445	599	9.3
1896	25	4,227	457	10.8
1901	39	8,710	574	6.6
1906	47	11,299	753	6.7
1907	51	13,179	757	5.7
1908	68	18,685	1,117	6.0
1909	84	21,122	1,223	5.8
1910	109	32,995	1,857	5.6
1911	160	67,961	3,171	4.7
1912	464	224,023	12,441	5.5
1913, 1st Quarter* . . .	451	237,216	15,234	6.4
2nd , * . . .	458	243,523	17,854	7.3
3rd , * . . .	472	252,325	17,698	7.0
4th , * . . .	465	251,207	13,430	5.3
1914, 1st , * . . .	462	262,133	15,541	5.9
2nd , * . . .	467	279,318	15,856	5.7
3rd , * . . .	466	283,584	30,367	10.7

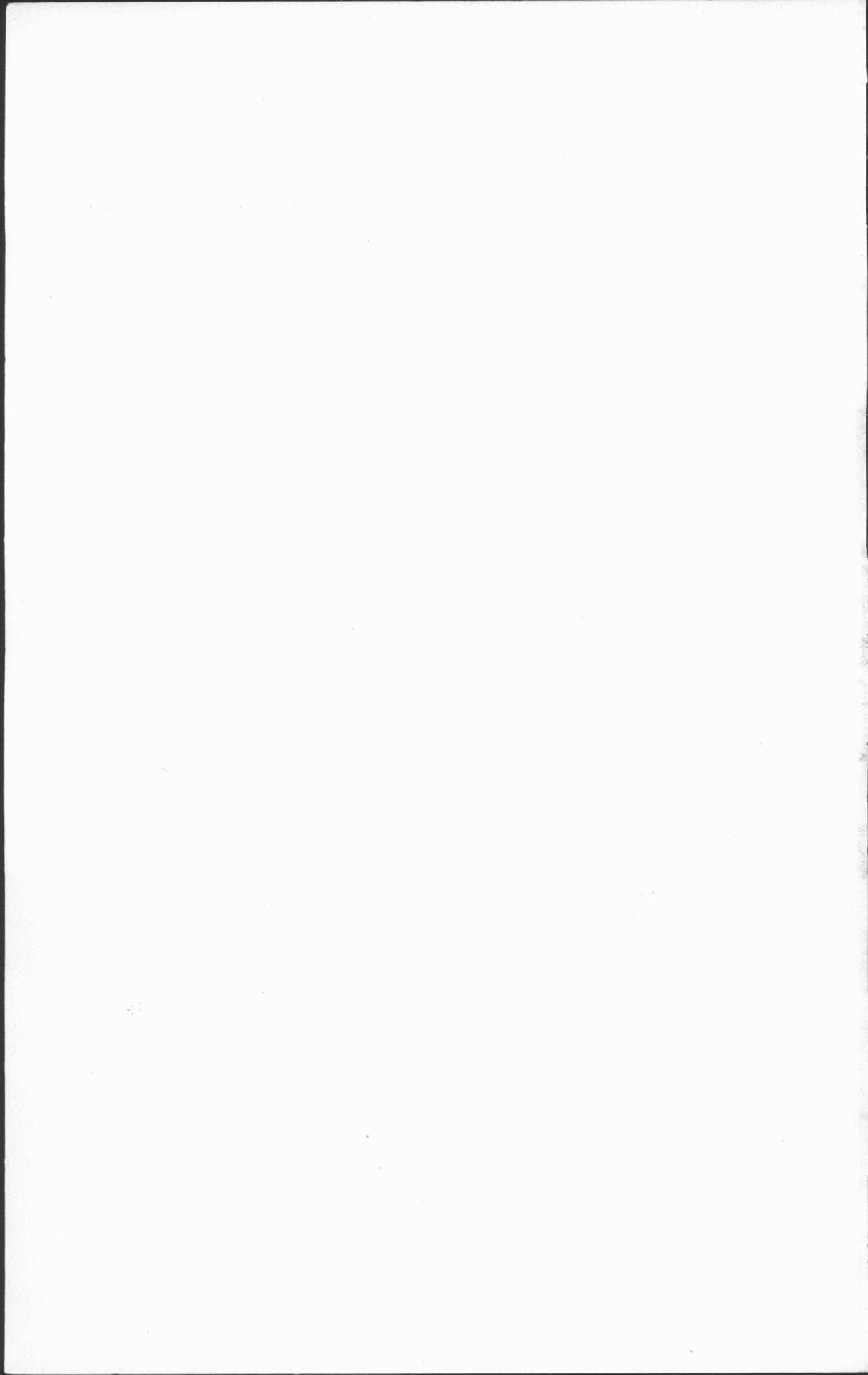
* For years prior to 1913 the figures refer to the end of the year only, and not to separate quarters. The quarterly figures shew the number of persons who were out of work for three days or more during a specified week in each quarter; they do not include persons out of work through strikes or lock-outs.

Unemployment in different Industries for the Quarter ending 30th September, 1914.

INDUSTRIAL GROUP.	Number Reporting.	Unem-ployed.	Percentage Returned as Unem-ployed.		Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—) compared with—	
			2nd Quarter, 1914.	3rd Quarter, 1913.	2nd Quarter, 1914.	3rd Quarter, 1913.
I.—Wood, Furniture, etc. . . .	20	19,191	2,005	10.4	4.9	6.2 + 5.5 + 4.2
II.—Engineering, Metal Works, etc. . .	54	32,976	3,863	11.7	6.2	8.2 + 5.5 + 3.5
III.—Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. . . .	61	32,143	4,266	13.3	8.7	9.0 + 4.6 + 4.3
IV.—Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. . . .	25	16,345	2,115	12.9	2.9	8.2 + 10.0 + 4.7
V.—Books, Printing, etc. . . .	25	8,536	414	4.9	3.7	3.5 + 1.2 + 1.4
VI.—Other Manufacturing	68	22,601	2,429	10.7	5.4	5.3 + 5.3 + 5.4
VII.—Building	59	31,503	2,496	7.9	2.5	9.1 + 5.4 — 1.2
VIII.—Mining, Quarrying, etc. . . .	24	30,560	2,551	8.3	8.9	8.2 — 0.6 + 0.1
X.—Other Land Transport	17	15,963	770	4.8	4.2	2.3 + 0.6 + 2.5
IX., XI., XII., XIII. and XIV. . . .	113	73,766	9,458	12.8	5.5	6.4 + 7.3 + 6.4
Other and Miscellaneous						
ALL GROUPS	466	283,584	30,367	10.7	5.7	7.0 + 5.0 + 3.7

Unemployment in different States for Quarter ending 30th September, 1914.

STATE.	Number Reporting.		Unemployed.		Percentage Unemployed in—		Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—) Compared with—	
	Unions.	Members.	Number	Percent-age.	2nd Qrt. 1914.	3rd Qrt. 1913.	2nd Qrt. 1914.	3rd Qrt. 1913.
New South Wales . . .	132	125,022	11,674	9.3	5.8	5.6	+ 3.5	+ 3.7
Victoria	117	86,985	9,827	11.3	5.2	8.3	+ 6.1	+ 3.0
Queensland	48	23,431	3,342	14.3	4.3	5.1	+ 10.0	+ 9.2
South Australia . . .	57	20,339	2,772	13.6	7.3	10.4	+ 6.3	+ 3.2
Western Australia . . .	74	23,150	2,128	9.2	6.3	7.1	+ 2.9	+ 2.1
Tasmania	38	4,657	624	13.4	6.0	6.6	+ 7.4	+ 6.8
COMMONWEALTH . . .	466	283,584	30,367	10.7	5.7	7.0	+ 5.0	+ 3.7



Group I. (Wood, Furniture, etc.), Group III. (Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.), Group VI. (Other Manufacturing), and Group X. (Other Land Transport), and decreased in the remaining groups. South Australia has the greatest percentage of unemployment through lack of work, and Queensland the least, while compared with the preceding quarter the percentage has increased in Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, and decreased in the remaining States. As in previous quarters, Western Australia again shews the greatest percentage of unemployment through sickness and accident, while the percentage unemployed from this cause is three times as great in Group VIII. (Mining) as in any other industry.

SECTION III.—RETAIL PRICES, HOUSE RENT, AND COST OF LIVING.

1. General.—During the second quarter of 1914 the cost of living index-number for the thirty towns, for which particulars are collected shews an *increase* since the preceding quarter from 1009 to 1043, and it may be observed that this is the highest recorded since the initiation of the cost-of-living investigation for the thirty towns. The index-number for the corresponding quarter (April to June) of 1913 was 1012. The following table furnishes quarterly comparisons for the whole thirty towns from the time when the current investigations were initiated (1st January, 1912):—

Cost-of-Living Quarterly Index Numbers.—Average for Thirty Towns, 1912 to 1914.

Particulars.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Whole Year.
1912 ..	947	988	1,037	1,027	1,000*
1913 ..	998	1,012	998	992	1,000
1914 ..	1,009	1,043	..	..	..

* Basis of Table.

The increase in cost of living during the second quarter of 1914 is common to all the States. Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1913, cost of living increased in all the States except Western Australia. In that State it was practically the same.

Particulars of the cost-of-living index-numbers in each State during the last quarter, compared with the quarter immediately preceding, and also with the corresponding quarter of 1913, are shewn in the following table. The figures relate to the average cost in five of the

more important towns (see paragraph 3) in each State, and are computed with average prices for the whole of the year 1912 as base (= 1000).

Cost-of-Living Index-Numbers in each State and Commonwealth,[†]
April to June, 1914.

Index-Numbers.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
Average for Year 1912	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
" " 1913	1,027	991	978	974	972	995	1,000
For Quarter—							
April to June, 1913	1,040	1,000	988	993	984	1,007	1,012
Jan. " Mar., 1914	1,043	1,002	988	972	958	996	1,009
April " June, 1914	1,058	1,060	998	1,025	983	1,034	1,043

[†] Weighted average in each State for the five towns specified in paragraph 3 hereinafter. It is proper to observe that these index-numbers are not fully comparable with those given in Reports Nos. 1 and 2 in regard to variations from year to year in cost of living, since the latter index-numbers refer to the capital towns only and were taken with the year 1911 as base (= 1000). Particulars for all the thirty towns were not available for years prior to 1912, and in this table the year 1912 has, accordingly, been taken as base (= 1000). Particulars fully comparable with those given in Reports Nos. 1 and 2 for the capital towns only may be found in paragraph 5 hereof.

2. Variations in Retail Prices and House Rent Index - numbers 1912, 1913, and second quarter of 1914.—The table in the preceding paragraph shews the aggregate effect on the cost of living index-numbers for each State of variations in prices of commodities and house-rent. These commodities are divided into three groups, and the following table shews the index-number for each group and for house-rent separately, compared with the quarter immediately preceding, the corresponding quarter of 1913, and with the average for the whole of the years 1912 and 1913. It may be seen that the increase since the quarter immediately preceding amounts to 9.7 per cent. for Group III. (Meat), 4.8 per cent. for Group II. (Dairy Produce), 1.4 per cent. for Group I. (Groceries), and 1.1 per cent. for Group IV. (House Rents). Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1913 the price levels for dairy produce, meat, and house rent are all higher, dairy produce 3.8 per cent.; meat, 11.3 per cent.; and house rent, 2.6 per cent. Groceries, on the other hand, shew a decrease of 2.0 per cent.

The following table shews the index-number in each State for the second quarter (April to June) of 1914, compared with those for the quarter immediately preceding (January to March, 1914), and with the corresponding quarter of 1913 (April to June). The index-numbers shew the weighted average results for five towns in each State, average prices and rents during the whole of the year 1912 being taken as base (= 1000). Figures are also given for the whole of the year 1913:—

**Cost of Living in Australia.—Index-Numbers for each Group, April to June,
1914, with Year 1912 as Base (= 1000).**

Index-Numbers.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
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I.—GROCERIES.

Average for 1912 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
" " 1913 ..	960	902	924	916	919	907	928
Quarter—							
April to June, 1913	983	918	938	943	941	920	948
Jan. " Mar., 1914	956	888	907	902	884	898	916
April " June, 1914	952	914	896	937	937	896	929

II.—DAIRY PRODUCE.

Average for 1912 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
" " 1913 ..	999	945	945	973	960	970	970
Quarter—							
April to June, 1913	1,023	982	974	1,019	995	1,060	1,004
Jan. " Mar., 1914	1,051	964	928	986	953	1,006	994
April " June, 1914	1,035	1,079	973	1,040	980	1,101	1,042

III.—MEAT.

Average for 1912 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
" " 1913 ..	1,090	1,018	988	1,064	975	1,050	1,042
Quarter—							
April to June, 1913	1,113	1,018	984	1,051	978	1,038	1,047
Jan. " Mar., 1914	1,090	1,030	1,078	1,158	974	1,047	1,062
April " June, 1914	1,180	1,161	1,095	1,376	988	1,137	1,165

IV.—HOUSE RENTS.

Average for 1912 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
" " 1913 ..	1,059	1,063	1,049	978	1,031	1,046	1,048
Quarter—							
April to June, 1913	1,056	1,060	1,050	994	1,024	1,043	1,047
Jan. " Mar., 1914	1,082	1,088	1,061	941	1,020	1,052	1,062
April " June, 1914	1,091	1,112	1,070	939	1,024	1,063	1,074

NOTE.—The above figures are comparable for each individual group in the vertical columns, but are not directly comparable in the horizontal lines. The reason for this is obvious when it is understood that the cost in each State separately and for each group, whatever it may be, is made=1000 for the year 1912.

(i.) *Groceries*.—During the quarter under review the average cost of commodities included in this group rose, since the preceding quarter, in Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia, owing mainly to a further rise in the price of potatoes and also of flour. In New South Wales and Tasmania the index-number remained practically the same while in Queensland there was a decline of 1.2 per cent., due almost entirely to the lower price of potatoes in all the towns except Charters Towers. Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1913, the index-numbers fell in all the States. The fall was only slight in the case of Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia, but amounted to 3.2 per cent. in New South Wales, 4.5 per cent. in Queensland, and 2.6 per cent. in Tasmania, and was mainly due to the lower prices of flour and potatoes, and, in some towns, of bread also.

(ii.) *Dairy Produce*.—The index-numbers for this group are higher than in the preceding quarter in all the States except New South Wales, the increase being due mainly to rises in price of eggs, butter, and cheese in all the States, and in Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania, of milk also. In New South Wales the rise in price of eggs was discounted by a substantial decline in the price of milk in Sydney. Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1913, index-numbers are slightly lower in Queensland and Western Australia, and higher in the remaining States. The increase is greatest in Victoria, amounting to 9.9 per cent., and is due to higher prices of butter and bacon in all towns, and of milk in Melbourne and Geelong. In New South Wales, South Australia and Tasmania prices of butter and bacon were higher during the second quarter of 1914 than for the corresponding quarter of 1913.

(iii.) *Meat*.—The index-numbers in this group were higher than for the preceding quarter in all the States. The increase was greatest in South Australia (18.8 per cent.), followed in the order named by Victoria (12.7 per cent.), Tasmania (8.6 per cent.), New South Wales (8.3 per cent.), Queensland (1.6 per cent.), and Western Australia (1.4 per cent.). Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1913, prices were also higher in all the States. Again the increase was greatest in South Australia (30.9 per cent.), followed in the order named by Victoria (14.0 per cent.), Queensland (11.3 per cent.), Tasmania (9.5 per cent.), New South Wales (6 per cent.), and Western Australia (1 per cent.).

(iv.) *House Rents*.—The index-numbers for house rents shew little variation from the preceding quarter, with the exception of Victoria. In that State there has been a rise of 2.2 per cent. Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1913, index-numbers are higher in New South Wales (3.3 per cent.), Victoria (4.9 per cent.), Queensland (1.9 per cent.), and Tasmania (1.9 per cent.). In Western Australia the index-number remains the same, while in South Australia it shews a decline of 5.5 per cent.

3. Variations in Cost of Living in each of Thirty Towns, April to June, 1914.—

The cost of living index-numbers in the second quarter of 1914 for each of the thirty towns included in the inquiry are

given in the following table. The first column shews the base index-numbers (= 1000) for expenditure computed according to average prices and house-rent during the whole of the year 1912. The second column gives the index-numbers for the whole of the year 1913, the third and fourth columns the index-numbers for the second quarter of 1913 and the first quarter of 1914 respectively, and the fifth column the index-numbers for the second quarter of 1914. It will be observed that the index-numbers are higher than in the preceding quarter in each of the States. They are also higher in each of the towns included, with the exception of Toowoomba and Warwick. The increase in all the towns is due principally to the seasonal advance in the price of dairy produce and to the general advance in the price of meat. In the case of Toowoomba and Warwick, while dairy produce has increased in price, the increase has been more than counterbalanced in the former town by a decrease in the prices of potatoes and meat, and in the latter town by a decrease in the prices of bread and potatoes.

Compared with the corresponding quarter (April to June) of 1913, index-numbers are higher in all the States except Western Australia. In that State a small increase in cost of meat has been counterbalanced by small decreases in the cost of groceries and dairy produce. House-rents are the same. Index-numbers are lower in Perth, Kalgoorlie, and Midland Junction, but are higher in Bunbury and Geraldton. In the two latter towns, while the cost of food and groceries is lower than for the corresponding quarter of 1913, there has been a fairly substantial increase in the cost of housing accommodation. All the towns in New South Wales have higher index-numbers with the exception of Newcastle. In that town, while prices of meat and dairy produce are higher, the cost of housing accommodation is lower than a year ago. The increase in the remaining towns in New South Wales is due to increased cost of meat, flour, and potatoes, and of housing accommodation in all the towns except Broken Hill. The index-numbers are higher in all the towns in Victoria, due to increased cost of dairy produce, meat, and housing accommodation. They are higher in all the towns in Queensland, with the exception of Toowoomba and Warwick. In Brisbane the increase is due to increased cost of housing accommodation, and in Rockhampton and Charters Towers to increased cost of dairy produce and meat. In Toowoomba, while prices of meat and dairy produce are higher, the cost of housing accommodation is lower, and in Warwick prices of groceries and dairy produce are lower, meat is about the same, and housing accommodation considerably lower than for the corresponding quarter of 1913. In all the towns in South Australia the cost of living index-number was higher in the second quarter of 1914 than in the same quarter of 1913. The increase is due almost entirely to the higher price of meat. In Tasmania index-numbers were higher in Hobart, Launceston, and Queenstown, and lower in Zeehan and Beaconsfield. The increase was due in each case to the increased cost of dairy produce, meat, and housing accommodation. In Zeehan, while dairy produce and meat were higher, house-rents were 25 per cent. lower, and in Beaconsfield, while dairy produce was higher, both meat and house-rent shewed a decrease.

Cost-of-Living Index-Numbers (Groceries, Food and House Rent), for each of Thirty Towns, 1912, 1913 and 1914 with Average for Year 1912 as Base (= 1000).

Particulars.	1912.	1913.		1914.	
	Base for Whole Year (=1000).	Whole Year.	2nd Quarter. (April to June.)	1st Quarter. (January to March)	2nd Quarter (April to June.)
NEW SOUTH WALES—					
Sydney	1,000	1,026	1,038	1,046	1,057
Newcastle	1,000	1,032	1,048	1,022	1,048
Broken Hill	1,000	1,027	1,046	1,027	1,073
Goulburn	1,000	1,043	1,075	1,058	1,096
Bathurst	1,000	1,034	1,041	1,066	1,097
*Weighted Average	1,000	1,027	1,040	1,043	1,058
VICTORIA—					
Melbourne	1,000	996	1,004	1,011	1,070
Ballarat	1,000	946	960	952	992
Bendigo	1,000	972	993	962	1,011
Geelong	1,000	975	988	956	1,044
Warrnambool	1,000	999	1,013	1,005	1,032
*Weighted Average	1,000	991	1,000	1,002	1,060
QUEENSLAND—					
Brisbane	1,000	989	998	998	1,010
Toowoomba	1,000	946	953	961	951
Rockhampton	1,000	977	982	1,003	1,011
Charters Towers	1,000	949	961	951	975
Warwick	1,000	924	963	905	894
*Weighted Average	1,000	978	988	988	998
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—					
Adelaide	1,000	970	991	966	1,017
Kadina, Moonta, Wallaroo	1,000	995	1,011	996	1,079
Port Pirie	1,000	1,002	1,010	1,018	1,082
Mt. Gambier	1,000	1,006	1,016	1,024	1,058
Petersburg	1,000	1,010	1,013	1,057	1,132
*Weighted Average	1,000	974	993	972	1,025
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—					
Perth	1,000	978	993	963	990
Kalgoorlie and Boulder	1,000	951	953	933	951
Midland Junet. and Guildford	1,000	980	998	952	981
Bunbury	1,000	981	989	975	1,002
Geraldton	1,000	1,004	1,014	1,027	1,047
*Weighted Average	1,000	972	984	958	983
TASMANIA—					
Hobart	1,000	1,010	1,022	1,014	1,055
Launceston	1,000	972	982	977	1,015
Zeehan	1,000	975	995	932	942
Beaconsfield	1,000	973	990	950	973
Queenstown	1,000	1,002	1,025	1,000	1,041
*Weighted Average	1,000	995	1,007	996	1,034
+Weighted Average for C'wealth ..	1,000	1,000	1,012	1,009	1,043

* Average for the five towns. † Average for thirty towns.

NOTE.—The above figures are comparable in the horizontal lines, but are not directly comparable in the vertical columns. The reason for this is obvious when it is understood that the cost in each town separately, whatever it may be, is made = 1000 for the year 1912.

4. Relative Cost of Living in Different Towns, April to June, 1914.—The figures given in the preceding paragraphs relate to the increase or decrease in cost of living in individual States and towns, but do not afford any information as to the relative cost in these places. In the following table the average expenditure on Food, Groceries, and House Rent for the thirty towns considered as a whole has been taken as base and made to equal 20s. It will be seen that of every 20s. expended, on the average 12s. 3d. must be paid for Groceries and Food, and 7s. 9d. for Rent. The figures given in this table are fully comparable throughout. Thus it may be seen that the same relative quantities of Groceries and Food, which cost 11s. 8d. in Melbourne, would cost 12s. 2d. in Sydney, 16s. 11d. in Kalgoorlie, 11s. 5d. in Ballarat, and 12s. 3d. on the average prices for all thirty towns. Similarly, compared with a relative payment of 9s. 5d. for housing accommodation in Sydney, in Brisbane only 6s. 6d. is paid, in Adelaide 7s. 10d., in Hobart 6s. 8d., and in Beaconsfield as little as 1s. 9d. Again, the last column (III.) shews the relative amount which must be paid in each town to secure such relative quantities of Groceries and Food, and to provide housing accommodation which would cost £1 on the average for all towns.

Purchasing-Power of Money.—Amounts necessary to purchase in each Town for the Second Quarter of 1914, Commodities and Housing Accommodation, which together cost £1 on the Average in the Thirty Towns regarded as a whole.

TOWNS.	I. Groceries and Food.	II. Rent.	III. Groceries Food & Rent.	TOWNS.	I. Groceries and Food.	II. Rent.	III. Groceries Food & Rent.
New South Wales—				South Australia—			
Sydney ..	12 2	9 5	21 7	Adelaide ..	13 1	7 10	20 11
Newcastle ..	12 1	5 8	17 9	Kadina, Moonta, Walleroo ..	13 1	4 6	17 7
Broken Hill ..	14 11	5 8	20 7	Port Pirie ..	13 1	6 2	19 3
Goulburn ..	12 7	7 8	20 3	Mt. Gambier ..	11 2	5 3	18 5
Bathurst ..	11 9	6 2	17 11	Petersburg ..	13 6	6 10	20 4
Weighted Average	12 3	8 10	21 1	Weighted Average	13 0	7 6	20 6
Victoria—				Western Australia—			
Melbourne ..	11 8	8 4	20 0	Perth and Fremantle ..	13 7	6 8	20 3
Ballarat ..	11 5	4 8	16 1	Kalgoorlie and Boulder ..	16 11	5 7	22 6
Bendigo ..	11 8	4 11	16 7	Midland Junc't'n and Guildford	13 9	5 10	19 7
Geelong ..	11 10	6 8	18 6	Bunbury ..	14 4	5 4	19 8
Warrnambool ..	11 3	5 11	17 2	Geraldton ..	14 11	8 5	23 4
Weighted Average	11 8	7 9	19 5	Weighted Average	14 4	6 5	20 9
Queensland—				Tasmania—			
Brisbane ..	11 1	6 6	17 7	Hobart ..	12 10	6 8	19 6
Toowoomba ..	11 1	5 5	16 6	Launceston ..	11 10	6 2	18 0
Rockhampton	11 9	5 6	17 3	Zeehan ..	13 5	2 6	15 11
Charters Towers	13 2	4 3	17 5	Beaconsfield ..	12 6	1 9	14 3
Warwick ..	11 3	4 9	15 11	Queenstown ..	13 9	4 6	18 3
Weighted Average	11 4	6 0	17 4	Weighted Average	12 7	6 0	18 7
				Weighted Average for all Towns	12 3	7 9	20 0*

* Basis of Table.

It will be observed from this table that New South Wales is relatively the most expensive, and Queensland the cheapest State, New South Wales being 5.6 per cent. above, and Queensland 13.1 per cent. below the average. Geraldton and Kalgoorlie, in Western Australia, are the most expensive towns, and Beaconsfield, in Tasmania, the cheapest. Geraldton is 16.7 and Kalgoorlie 12.6 per cent. above, and Beaconsfield 28.6 per cent. below the average.

5. Capital Towns only—Cost-of-Living Index-Numbers 1911 to 1914.—It has been pointed out (see footnote † to table on page 94) that the index-numbers previously given herein are not generally comparable with those given in Reports Nos. 1 and 2, in which the year 1911 was taken as base (= 1000) for the capital towns only, instead of the year 1912 for all the thirty towns in the previous paragraphs. In order to maintain the continuity of the results given in these previous reports the following particulars are given for the capital towns only, taking the weighted average cost in 1911, firstly for each town separately, and secondly for all six towns together as base (= 1000):—

Retail Price, House Rent and Cost-of-Living Index-Numbers in each Capital Town
1911 to 1914, with Year 1911 as Base (= 1000)*.

Particulars.	1911.	1912.	1913.		1914.	
			Whole Year.	Second Quarter. (April to June.)	First Quarter. (Jan to March.)	Second Quarter. (April to June.)
Sydney	1,000	1,136	1,144	1,170	1,164	1,176
Melbourne	1,000	1,156	1,095	1,112	1,099	1,195
Brisbane	1,000	1,082	1,025	1,041	1,026	1,040
Adelaide	1,000	1,132	1,097	1,123	1,125	1,226
Perth	1,000	999	942	966	925	963
Hobart	1,000	1,125	1,100	1,122	1,099	1,164
Weighted Average	1,000	1,129	1,095	1,117	1,105	1,158

GROCERIES AND FOOD.

Sydney	1,000	1,136	1,144	1,170	1,164	1,176
Melbourne	1,000	1,156	1,095	1,112	1,099	1,195
Brisbane	1,000	1,082	1,025	1,041	1,026	1,040
Adelaide	1,000	1,132	1,097	1,123	1,125	1,226
Perth	1,000	999	942	966	925	963
Hobart	1,000	1,125	1,100	1,122	1,099	1,164
Weighted Average	1,000	1,129	1,095	1,117	1,105	1,158

RENT.

Sydney	1,000	1,085	1,142	1,138	1,167	1,179
Melbourne	1,000	1,047	1,123	1,119	1,154	1,178
Brisbane	1,000	1,048	1,125	1,121	1,150	1,161
Adelaide	1,000	1,043	1,012	1,031	968	961
Perth	1,000	1,086	1,145	1,140	1,136	1,138
Hobart	1,000	1,030	1,110	1,103	1,123	1,131
Weighted Average	1,000	1,063	1,118	1,117	1,135	1,148

**Rental Price, House Rent and Cost-of-Living Index-Numbers in each Capital Town
1911 to 1914, with Year 1911 as Base (= 1000)*—continued.**

Particulars.	1911.	1912.	1913.		1914.	
			Whole Year.	Second Quarter. (April to June.)	First Quarter. (Jan. to March.)	Second Quarter. (April to June.)
Sydney .. .	1,000	1,113	1,143	1,156	1,165	1,177
Melbourne .. .	1,000	1,111	1,107	1,115	1,122	1,188
Brisbane .. .	1,000	1,071	1,059	1,069	1,068	1,082
Adelaide .. .	1,000	1,094	1,061	1,083	1,057	1,112
Perth .. .	1,000	1,025	1,002	1,017	987	1,015
Hobart .. .	1,000	1,092	1,103	1,116	1,107	1,152
Weighted Average	1,000	1,101	1,104	1,117	1,117	1,154

* For corresponding figures for previous years see Reports No. 1 (pp. 26 to 39) and No. 2 (pp. 48 to 53) of Labour and Industrial Branch.

NOTE.—The above figures are comparable in the horizontal lines, but are not directly comparable in the vertical columns. Results which are in all respects comparable are given in the following paragraph (6).

The increase since the preceding quarter in the weighted average result for the capital towns is equal to 3.3 per cent. The cost of food and groceries has increased 4.8 per cent., and the cost of housing accommodation 1.1 per cent. It may be seen that the increase in cost of food and groceries is common to all the capital towns, and that while house-rents have practically remained stationary in Perth and declined in Adelaide, they have increased in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, and Hobart. The increase in cost of living since 1911 has been greatest in Melbourne (18.8 per cent.), followed in the order named by Sydney (17.7 per cent.), Hobart (15.2 per cent.), Adelaide (11.2 per cent.), Brisbane (8.2 per cent.), and Perth (1.5 per cent.). The weighted average increase for the six capital towns considered as a whole is 15.4 per cent.

6. Purchasing-Power of Money.—In the table given in the preceding paragraph attention was drawn to the fact that the index-numbers are comparable horizontally, but are not directly comparable in the vertical columns. In the following table results have been combined (a) shewing variations in cost of living from year to year in each town separately, and (b) shewing relative cost of living in the several towns, giving results which are in all respects comparable. The average cost for the six capital towns in the year 1911 has been taken as base. This base has been taken as equal to 20s. instead of 1000 as in the former tables.

The figures in the following tables shew the variations in cost of living from year to year in each town separately (in the vertical lines), and the relative cost in the several towns in each year (in the horizontal lines). It may be seen, for example, that 20s. 7d. in Sydney in 1911 was equivalent to 18s. 4d. in Brisbane, or 19s. 1d. in Hobart, or that 22s. 7d. in Melbourne for the last quarter was equivalent to 15s. 5d. in Brisbane in 1901, or 22s. 6d. in Perth in 1913.

Purchasing-Power of Money.—Amounts necessary on the Average in each Year from 1901 to 1914 (2nd quarter) to purchase in each Capital Town what would have cost on the Average £1 in 1911 in the Australian Capitals regarded as a whole.†

Year.	Sydney.	Melb'rne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average of 6 Capital Towns
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1901 . . .	17 10	17 5	15 5	17 3	20 6	17 5	17 7
1902 . . .	19 7	18 1	16 0	17 3	21 7	17 10	18 7
1903 . . .	19 2	17 7	15 9	16 9	21 8	17 11	18 2
1904 . . .	17 5	17 1	14 8	16 3	20 10	17 1	17 2
1905 . . .	18 9	17 7	15 5	17 6	20 11	17 9	18 0
1906 . . .	18 8	17 7	15 7	17 10	20 5	18 0	18 0
1907 . . .	18 6	17 6	15 11	17 11	19 9	17 9	17 11
1908 . . .	19 9	18 6	17 1	19 1	20 0	18 5	19 0
1909 . . .	19 9	18 1	17 0	19 10	19 9	19 0	19 0
1910 . . .	19 11	18 10	17 6	20 2	20 6	19 0	19 5
1911 . . .	20 7	19 0	18 4	21 2	22 6	19 1	20 0*
1912 . . .	22 11	21 1	19 7	23 2	23 1	20 10	22 0
1913 . . .	23 7	21 0	19 5	22 5	22 6	21 1	22 1
1912	1st Quarter	21 4	19 9	19 6	22 6	22 4	19 7
	2nd ,,,	22 5	20 10	19 6	23 2	23 8	20 2
	3rd ,,,	24 1	22 1	19 8	23 8	23 6	21 5
	4th ,,,	23 10	21 8	19 8	23 3	22 10	22 2
1913	1st ,,,	23 5	21 0	19 1	22 8	22 6	21 1
	2nd ,,,	23 10	21 2	19 7	22 11	22 11	21 3
	3rd ,,,	23 6	21 1	19 4	22 4	22 4	21 1
	4th ,,,	23 6	20 10	19 6	21 10	22 5	20 10
1914, 1st Quarter	24 0	21 4	19 7	22 4	22 3	21 1	22 4
,, 2nd ,,,	24 3	22 7	19 9	23 6	22 10	22 0	23 1

* Basis of Table.

† It is necessary to observe that figures given for the Capital towns in this table are not comparable with those given in the table on page 99. This will be at once evident when it is explained that in the case of the above table the base taken is the weighted average of the six Capital towns for 1911, whereas the base of the table on page 99 is the weighted average for 30 towns for the second quarter of 1914.

(i) *Groceries and Food only.*—The following table has been computed in the same manner as that indicated above, but relates to groceries and food (46 items) only. The average expenditure for the six capital towns in 1911 has again been taken as the basis of the table (= 20s.), and the figures are, of course, comparable throughout.

Purchasing-Power of Money.—Groceries and Food only.—Amount necessary on the Average in each Year from 1901 to 1914 (2nd Quarter) to purchase in each Capital Town what would have cost on the Average £1 in 1911 in the Australian Capitals regarded as a whole.

Year.	Sydney.	Melb'n'e.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average of 6 Capital Towns.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
1901 ...	18 4	19 4	19 4	20 7	23 8	20 3	19 4
1902 ...	21 4	20 4	20 4	20 6	25 6	21 0	21 1
1903 ...	20 7	19 6	19 9	19 8	25 8	21 1	20 4
1904 ...	17 6	18 4	17 10	18 10	24 3	19 8	18 5
1905 ...	19 5	19 1	18 11	19 10	25 2	20 7	19 8
1906 ...	19 3	18 11	19 2	19 8	24 9	20 11	19 7
1907 ...	18 9	18 6	18 11	19 0	23 11	20 2	19 1
1908 ...	20 7	19 11	20 6	20 2	24 6	21 1	20 7
1909 ...	20 3	19 0	19 8	20 6	24 3	21 10	20 1
1910 ...	20 0	19 2	20 0	20 0	25 0	21 6	20 1
1911 ...	19 9	18 8	20 4	20 5	26 11	21 2	20 0*
1912 ...	22 6	21 8	22 0	23 1	26 11	23 10	22 6
1913 ...	22 8	20 6	20 10	22 5	25 4	23 3	21 11
{ 1st quarter	20 9	19 9	21 11	22 0	26 0	21 10	21 0
	21 10	21 5	21 11	22 11	28 2	22 11	22 3
1912 { 2nd	"	23 11	23 2	22 1	23 10	27 4	24 8
3rd "	23 6	22 3	22 3	23 6	26 1	25 9	23 2
{ 4th	22 9	20 9	20 9	22 5	25 6	23 2	22 0
	23 2	20 10	21 2	22 11	26 0	23 9	22 4
1913 { 2nd	22 7	20 5	20 10	22 4	25 0	23 5	21 10
3rd "	22 1	20 0	20 8	21 10	24 11	22 9	21 5
1914 { 1st	23 0	20 7	20 11	22 11	24 11	23 3	22 1
	23 3	22 4	21 2	25 0	25 11	24 7	23 2

* Basis of Table.

(ii) *House Rent only.*—The following table gives similar particulars for *house rent only*, the average for the six towns in 1911 being again taken as the basis of the table (=20s.):—

Purchasing-Power of Money—House Rent—Amount payable on the Average in each Year from 1901 to 1914 (2nd Quarter) for House Rent in each Capital Town, compared with a Rent of £1 in 1911 in the Australian Capitals regarded as a whole.

Year.	Sydney.	Melb'n'e.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average of 6 Capital Towns.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
1901 ...	17 3	14 8	9 9	12 7	16 0	13 4	15 1
1902 ...	17 3	14 11	9 10	12 7	15 11	13 5	15 2
1903 ...	17 4	14 11	10 1	12 7	16 0	13 6	15 3
1904 ...	17 5	15 3	10 2	12 7	16 0	13 6	15 4
1905 ...	17 10	15 5	10 5	14 0	14 9	13 7	15 8
1906 ...	17 11	15 8	10 6	15 3	14 4	13 9	15 11
1907 ...	18 4	16 1	11 6	16 3	13 8	14 2	16 4
1908 ...	18 7	16 7	12 4	17 5	13 7	14 7	16 10
1909 ...	19 2	16 10	13 3	18 10	13 4	15 0	17 5
1910 ...	19 10	18 4	14 0	20 4	13 11	15 6	18 5
1911 ...	21 10	19 5	15 4	22 3	16 3	16 1	20 0*
1912 ...	23 8	20 4	16 1	23 2	17 7	16 7	21 3
1913 ...	24 11	21 10	17 3	22 6	18 7	17 10	22 4
{ 1st quarter	22 4	19 8	16 0	23 3	17 0	16 3	20 6
	23 4	20 0	16 1	23 5	17 2	16 4	21 1
1912 { 2nd	"	24 7	20 7	16 2	23 5	18 0	16 10
3rd "	24 4	20 11	16 0	22 11	18 3	16 11	21 7
{ 4th	24 5	21 4	16 10	22 11	18 3	18 0	22 0
	24 10	21 9	17 2	22 11	18 6	17 9	22 4
1913 { 2nd	24 11	22 0	17 3	22 3	18 7	17 8	22 5
3rd "	25 6	22 1	17 10	21 10	18 11	18 0	22 8
1914 { 1st	25 6	22 5	17 8	21 6	18 5	18 1	22 8
	25 9	22 10	17 10	21 5	18 5	18 3	23 0

* Basis of Table.

SECTION IV.—WHOLESALE PRICES.

1. **Index-Numbers.**—The index-number for the second quarter of 1914 stands at 1113, as against 1085 for the preceding quarter, a rise of 2.6 per cent. Compared, however, with the index-number for the second quarter of 1913 (1095), the price level for the quarter under review shews an increase of 1.6 per cent. Index-numbers at decennial periods since 1871, and for each year since 1908 are shewn in the following table:—

Melbourne Wholesale Prices.—Index-Numbers, 1871 to 1914.

YEAR.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	
										1st qr.	2nd qr.	
Index No.*	1,229	1,121	945	974	1,115	993	1,003	1,000	1,172	1,088	1,085	1,113

* See graph on page 84 hereinbefore.

2. **Variations in Price Levels of Commodity Groups.**—Of the eight groups into which the 92 commodities are classified, the index-numbers for only three shew fluctuations, as compared with the preceding quarter, greater than 1 per cent., viz., Group II. (Textiles, Leather, etc.), rose 2 per cent., Group IV. (Dairy Produce) 9.6 per cent., and Group VI. (Meat) 12.2 per cent. With the exception of Group V. (Groceries and Tobacco), in which there was a slight increase of 0.9 per cent., the other groups all shew decreases ranging from 0.1 (Group VIII.) to 0.9 (Group III.). Comparing the index-numbers for the second quarter of 1913 with those for the corresponding quarter of 1914, those for Groups II., IV., V., VI., and VIII. were lower, and those for Groups III. and VII. higher in the former period than during the latter, while the index-numbers for Group I. were the same for the two periods.

Wholesale Prices.—Index-Numbers for Quarter, April to June, 1914.

GROUP.	No. of Commodities.	INDEX-NUMBERS.		
		April to June, 1913.	January to March, 1914.	April to June, 1914.
I.—Metals and Coal ..	14	1,044	1,046	1,044
II.—Textiles, Leather, etc.	10	1,059	1,059	1,080
III.—Agricultural Produce ..	16	1,128	1,053	1,044
IV.—Dairy Produce ..	9	1,047	1,108	1,215
V.—Groceries and Tobacco ..	21	1,026	1,024	1,033
VI.—Meat ..	5	1,267	1,349	1,514
VII.—Building Materials ..	10	1,136	1,074	1,070
VIII.—Chemicals ..	7	983	1,019	1,018
ALL GROUPS.*	92	1,095	1,085	1,113

* Weighted Average.

In the following paragraphs brief remarks are given in regard to the chief features of the changes in prices of commodities in those groups in which a material rise or fall in the index-number occurred.

3. Textiles, Leather, etc.—Leather rose in price, waxed kip from 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9½d., waxed split from 11½d. to 1s. 1d., and medium crop from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4½d. per lb.; wool rose ¼d. per lb., from 9¾d. to 10d., and raw cotton from 6 11-16d. to 6½d. per lb. The effect of these rises was to a certain extent counteracted by declines in the prices of jute goods and tallow. Cornsacks fell from 6s. 7½d. to 6s. 5½d. per dozen, bran bags from 6s. 2½d. to 5s. 6½d. per dozen, and woolpacks from 3s. 4d. to 3s. 1d. each, while prime mutton tallow fell from 574s. 10d. to 562s. per ton.

4. Agricultural Produce.—The more important commodities in this group which rose in price were wheat and its products, oats and potatoes, while those which fell in price were barley, maize, hay, chaff, and onions, the aggregate amount of decrease in prices being greater than the amount of increase. The index-number for the whole group shews a decline. Wheat rose 2½d. per bushel, from 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10½d., and was accompanied by rises in flour (178s. 1½d. to 180s. per ton), in bran (from 96s. 10d. to 104s. 1d. per ton), and in pollard (from 99s. to 108s. 2d. per ton). Oats rose 1½d. per bushel, from 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11½d., and potatoes from 75s. 10d. to 91s. 7d. per ton. The prices of the following commodities fell:—Barley from 3s. 5½d. to 3s. 3½d. for English, and from 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 2½d. per bushel for Cape, maize from 3s. 11½d. to 3s. 8½d. per bushel, hay (manger trussed) from 104s. 6d. to 95s. 4d. per ton, chaff from 66s. 1½d. to 65s. 8d. per ton, and onions from 137s. 3d. to 124s. 8d. per ton.

5. Dairy Produce.—The rise in the index-number for this group is due to increases in the prices of butter and eggs, the former of which rose from 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 1½d. per lb., and the latter from 9¾d. to 1s. 4½d. per dozen. The prices of commodities in this group either changed very slightly or remained the same as in the preceding quarter.

6. Meat.—All the commodities in this group rose in price, the rise being most marked in beef (from 22s. 1½d. to 27s. 7d. per 100 lb., an increase of over 20 per cent.). Mutton rose from 3 5-16d. to 3 7-10d. per lb., lamb from 11s. 10½d. to 12s. 8d. per carcase, veal from 2½d. to 3½d., and pork from 6d. to 6½d. per lb.

SECTION V.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

1. General.—The systematic collection of information as to strikes and lockouts* throughout the Commonwealth was first undertaken by this Bureau as from the 1st January, 1913, and particulars concerning disputes occurring during the year 1913, and during the first quarter

* For the purpose of these investigations a strike is defined as a concerted withdrawal from work by a part or all of the employees of an establishment, or of several establishments, with a view to enforcing a demand on the part of the employees, or to resisting some demand made by their employers. A lock-out is a refusal on the part of an employer, or several employers, to permit a part or all of the employees to continue at work, such refusal being made to enforce a demand on the part of the employers, or to resist some demand made by their employees. Under these definitions certain stoppages of work are excluded, such for example as stop-work meetings and stoppages in which the relation of employer and employee does not exist.

of the year 1914, were published in Labour Bulletins, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5†. Information as to the method adopted for the collection of such particulars was furnished in Bulletin No. 1 (see page 37). In this section particulars are given regarding strikes and lock-outs throughout the Commonwealth during the second quarter of 1914. The first table shews the number and magnitude of disputes occurring in each State and Territory during April, May, and June, 1914, with comparative figures for the Commonwealth for the quarter immediately preceding, and for the first and second quarters of the year 1913; while the second table furnishes particulars of such disputes classified according to industrial groups.

2. Number and Magnitude of Disputes in each State—April to June, 1914.—In the following table particulars are furnished concerning 83 disputes which commenced in the Commonwealth during April, May, and June, as well as the number of workings days lost and estimated loss in wages caused by disputes which commenced prior to the 1st April, 1914:—

Number and Magnitude of Industrial Disputes in each State of the Commonwealth, April to June, 1914.

State	No. of New Dis- pu- tes	No. of Establish- ments Involved in New Disputes	No. of Workpeople Involved in New Disputes.			No. of Working Days Lost.			Total Esti- mated Loss in Wages ‡
			Di- rectly.	In- direct- ly.	Total.	New Dis- pu- tes.	Old Dis- pu- tes.	Total.	
New South Wales	51	69	6,167	5,088	11,255	11,5589	11,648	127,237	62,506
Victoria	12	93	998	47	1,045	34,748	11,170	45,918	20,944
Queensland	11	35	490	371	861	9,610	2,920	12,530	5,883
South Australia	3	27	71	195	266	10,815	..	10,815	5,578
Western Australia	4	4	291	3,033	3,324	89,875	18,916	108,791	61,082
Tasmania	2	5	108	..	108	1,104	..	1,104	422
C'wealth.	83	233	8,125	8,734	16,859	261741	44,654	306,395	156415
	113	818	18,778	10,009	28,787	228097	32,054	260,151	130392
	49	62	8,972	7,858	16,830	126602	138700	265,302	131008
	39	376	11,783	1,451	13,234	98,601	26,920	125,521	55,887

‡ Total loss during the quarter for all disputes, new and old.

† Further information regarding industrial disputes in 1913, their causes, methods of settlement, etc., will be included in a Report to be published shortly.

Particulars are included in the above table concerning 83 disputes which commenced during the second quarter of the year 1914. The number of workpeople involved in these 83 disputes was 16,859, of whom 8125 were directly and 8734 indirectly affected. In addition to these workpeople 1260 persons lost employment during the second quarter through industrial disputes which commenced prior to the 1st April, but which had not terminated at that date. The loss in working days due to disputes commencing during April, May, and June was 261,741, which number, added to the working days lost (44,654) by reason of disputes which commenced prior to the 1st April, gives a total of 306,395 working days lost through all disputes during the three months under review. The estimated total loss in wages for the quarter was £156,415.

Although the number of industrial disputes during the second quarter of the year 1914 was less than the number for which particulars were recorded during the previous three months—the numbers being 83 and 113 respectively—the loss in working days and wages was considerably higher, as will be seen from the following figures:—Working days lost for all disputes—first quarter, 260,151; second quarter, 306,395; estimated loss in wages—first quarter, £130,392; second quarter, £156,415. In the table under review comparative figures are given for the first and second quarters of the year 1913. The number of disputes for the first six months of 1913 was 88, the number of workpeople involved in such disputes was 30,064, the total number of working days lost through disputes was 390,823, and the estimated total loss in wages was £186,895. The corresponding figures for the first six months of the current year are:—Number of disputes, 196; workpeople involved, 45,646; working days lost, 566,546; estimated loss in wages, £286,807. It will be seen, therefore, that more workpeople were involved in industrial disputes during the first six months of 1914 than during the same period of the year 1913. The losses in working days and wages were considerably greater, while the number of disputes was more than doubled. It may be mentioned that during the year 1913 208 disputes, causing a loss of 622,535 working days, and an estimated loss in wages of £288,101, occurred throughout the Commonwealth. A comparison of these figures with those for the first six months of this year shews that great industrial unrest prevailed in the various States of the Commonwealth during the early portion of 1914.

(i.) *New South Wales.*—The number of new disputes in this State for the quarter under review was 51, causing a loss of 115,589 working days and involving workpeople to the number of 11,255. The number of working days lost through disputes which commenced prior to the 1st April was 11,648. The total loss in wages during the quarter for all disputes was estimated at £62,506. These figures, with the exception of the number of disputes, are considerably lower than those for the previous quarter, when 21,557 workpeople lost 184,901 working days, and the estimated total loss in wages during the quarter was £103,144. No less than 32 of the 51 disputes in this State affected employees in the mining industry.

The majority of these dislocations were of short duration, but a serious dispute occurred in the Northern Colliery district over the question of the afternoon shift. The employees at several collieries in this district objected to working the afternoon shift in ordinary places. The result was the closing of the collieries as from the beginning of June and thereafter. Considerably over 2000 men were involved, and a settlement of the dispute had not been arranged at the end of the quarter. Workmen employed on the construction of the railway line at Redfern Tunnel were granted increased rate of pay after a stoppage of work extending over six weeks. Other disputes which occurred in New South Wales during the quarter involved blast furnace workers, engineers, bakers, brickmakers, coachbuilders, painters, builders' labourers, municipal employees, sewer workers, and storemen.

(ii.) *Victoria*.—The number of disputes in this State during the period—April to June—was 12, or 7 less than the number which commenced during the previous quarter. The number of workpeople involved in the 12 disputes was 1045, as compared with 4945 involved in disputes commencing during January, February, and March. The dislocations in the second quarter, however, were responsible for a greater loss in working days, as 34,748 days were lost through disputes commencing during April, May, and June, as compared with 27,998 working days lost on account of disputes which commenced in the first quarter of the year. The total loss of working days during the period—April to June—was 45,918, causing an estimated loss in wages of £20,944. The occupations of the workpeople involved in the several disputes in this State were:—Poultry pluckers, stone cutters and masons, builders' labourers, mining employees, coal miners, draymen, sewerage construction workers, and wheat stackers.

(iii.) *Queensland*.—In this State 11 industrial disputes occurred during the quarter, involving 861 workpeople, and causing a loss of 9610 working days. Disputes which commenced prior to 1st April were responsible for a loss of 2920 working days. The estimated loss in wages for all disputes during the three months under review was £5883.

(iv.) *Other States*.—In South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, 9 dislocations occurred during April, May, and June. The number of workpeople involved in these disputes was 3698, the majority of whom were carpenters and others employed in the building trade in Western Australia. Working days numbering 120,710 were lost through the 9 disputes, which caused an estimated loss in wages of £67,082.

3. Number and Magnitude of Industrial Disputes in Different Industrial Groups—April to June, 1914.—The following table gives particulars of disputes in the Commonwealth during the second quarter of the year 1914, classified according to industrial groups. The industrial classification is similar to that adopted in connection with

labour organisations, unemployment, rates of wages, etc. (see Report No. 2, Labour and Industrial Branch, page 6).

Industrial Disputes.—Number and Magnitude of Industrial Disputes in the Commonwealth, April to June, 1914, according to Industrial Groups.

Industrial Group.	No. of New Dis- putes.	No. of Estab- lish- ments In- volved	No. of Work- people Involved in New Disputes.			No. of Working Days Lost.			Total Esti- mated Loss in Wages *
			Di- rectly.	Indi- rectly.	Total	New Dis- putes.	Old Dis- putes.	Total.	
I. Wood, Sawmill, Timber, etc. . . .	1	2	78	..	78	984	..	984	372
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. . .	3	3	413	497	910	7,913	..	7,913	3,910
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. . . .	3	24	128	..	128	2,636	128	2,764	1,240
VI. Other Manufacturing	4	4	88	49	137	2,005	2,940	4,945	2,565
VII. Building	12	121	767	3,244	4,011	128,398	5,800	134,198	69,254
VIII. Mines, Quarries, etc. . .	37	44	5,536	4,845	10,381	107,726	15,098	122,824	60,377
IX. Railway and Tramway Services	5	5	353	57	410	8,058	18,788	26,846	15,986
X. Other Land Transport	2	11	114	..	114	516	..	516	235
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc. . . .	2	4	55	..	55	145	..	145	50
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural etc. . . .	1	1	12	12	24	72	1,900	1,972	940
XIV. Miscellaneous	13	14	581	30	611	3,288	..	3,288	1,486
TOTAL, 2ND QUARTER, 1914	83	233	8,125	8,734	16,859	261,741	44,654	306,395	156,415
,, 1ST ,,, ,,	113	818	18,778	10,009	28,787	228,097	32,054	260,151	130,392
,, 2ND ,,, 1913	49	62	8,972	7,858	16,830	126,602	138,700	265,302	131,008
,, 1ST ,,, ,,	39	376	11,783	1,451	13,234	98,601	26,920	125,521	55,887

* Total loss during the quarter for all disputes, new and old.

The number of new disputes throughout the Commonwealth during the second quarter of the year was 83, of which no less than 37 or 45 per cent. occurred in Group VIII. (Mines, Quarries, etc.). In the previous quarter 59 stoppages of work were recorded in this industrial group. The majority of the disputes during April, May, and June occurred in the northern colliery district of New South Wales, in which State 32 disputes were recorded in this industry, most of them being of short duration. The loss in working days caused by the 37 disputes in this group totalled 107,726, while 15,098 working days were lost by mining disputes which commenced prior to the 1st April. The estimated total loss in wages for all mining disputes during the quarter

was £60,377. Employees in the building trade (Group VII.) were involved in 12 disputes, by which 4011 workpeople lost employment. The majority of these, however, were not directly involved, but were involuntarily thrown out of work, only 767 being directly interested in the matters in dispute. The 12 disputes caused a loss of 128,398 working days, which number, when added to 5800 working days lost by disputes which commenced prior to the beginning of the second quarter, gives a total loss of 134,198 working days for the building-trade group, and the estimated resulting loss in wages was £69,254. In Group IX. (Railway and Tramway Services), 5 dislocations occurred, involving 410 workmen, and causing a loss of 8058 working days. Old disputes affecting railway construction workers caused a loss of 18,788 working days, and the loss in wages for all disputes in which railway men were engaged was £15,986. Three disputes, involving persons employed in metal works, etc. (Group II.), were responsible for 910 workpeople losing 7913 working days during the quarter. The stoppages of work recorded in Group XIV. (Miscellaneous), were of short duration; the 13 disputes affected the employment of 611 workpeople, but the loss in working days was not heavy. In the other industrial groups the disputes recorded were of minor importance, so far as number of workpeople involved, and loss in working days were concerned.

4. Particulars of Principal Disputes during the Second Quarter, 1914.—In the table on page 111 particulars are given regarding several of the most important disputes which occurred during the quarter.

New South Wales.—In this State the most important dispute, so far as the number of workpeople involved and the loss in working days are concerned, was that of the colliery employees at a number of collieries in the northern district over the question of the abolition of the afternoon shift. The trouble affected the principal coal miners in the district, and resulted in the closing of such mines during June. The matter was unsettled at the end of the quarter. Engineers at the Naval Dockyard, Cockatoo Island, were involved in a dispute with the electrical workers on the question of demarcation of work, which was referred to the State Industrial Registrar for settlement. A dispute over the dismissal of two men occurred at the State brickworks during the quarter. After negotiations the men were reinstated. Employees at the Cullen Bullen coal mine were idle for a week during May on account of a dispute regarding rates of payment. Railway construction workers employed at the Redfern Tunnel ceased work during April, and the work was delayed for some weeks. The matter in dispute was the rate of wage for men employed in underground work. Higher rates of wages were claimed for this class of work. The men resumed work after a conference, at which representatives of the men and the Chief Commissioner for Railways were present. A representative of the State Industrial Department was also present. Increased rates of pay for special work were granted.

Industrial Disputes.—Particulars of Principal Disputes beginning during the Second Quarter, 1914.

Industry and Locality Affected.	Number of Work-People Involved.		Date of Commencement and Termination.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.			
New South Wales Colliery Employees (Northern Coalfield).	2,240	690	Various dates, from 27th May	Objection by employees to work afternoon shift in ordinary places.	Pending at end of quarter.
Construction Labourers, Railway Works (Redfern Tunnel).	69	39	21st April to 30th May	Men claimed higher rates of pay for special work.	Chief Commissioner agreed to take into consideration the question of increased rates of pay for special work. Increase was granted.
Victoria— Stone Cutters and Masons (Victoria).	450	—	14th April	Objection of employers to pay rates of wages fixed by Wages Board determination and objection of employees to accept rates fixed by Appeal Court.	Pending at end of quarter. Work was resumed early in July on conditions arranged by agreement.
Mining Employees (Stawell).	47	20	12th May to 16th May	Objection of employees to alterations of time of commencing work.	Compromise. Hours fixed by agreement for summer and winter months.
Queensland— Ironworkers' Assistants (Maryborough)	205	304	3rd April to 9th April	Employees asked for an increase in wages, from 7s. to 9s. per day.	Settled by Compulsory Conference under State Act. Increase of 6d. per day granted.
Railway Navvies (Townsville-Ingham Railway Line).	98	18	25th May	Employees asked for increase of wages from 9s. to 10s. per day.	Pending at end of quarter.
South Australia Concrete Workers (Adelaide).	14	25	21st May	Men claimed to be paid at Federal Award rates. Were being paid State Award rates.	Pending at end of quarter.
Plasterers (Adelaide).	50	170	1st April to 23rd May	Refusal of employers to concede 44 hours per week instead of 48 hours.	Work resumed on conditions prevailing prior to stoppage.
Western Australia Carpenters (Timber Mills, Perth).	39	500 to 3,000	7th April to 23rd June	Refusal of members of union to work with non-unionists.	After negotiations men resumed work. Compulsory Conference to be called.
Miners (Youanmi).	180	30	4th June.	Men objected to contract work.	Pending at end of quarter.
Tasmania— Timberworkers (Catamaran & Leprena).	78	—	2nd May to 25th May	Employees objected to pay rent for cottages belonging to the Company. Rent had not been previously charged.	Work resumed on practically the same conditions as prevailed before the dispute.

Victoria.—The principal disputes in this State during the period under review involved stonemasons, mining employees, coal miners, draymen, and sewerage construction workers. The trouble in connection with the stonemasons was over the question of wages. The Wages Board made a determination which gave increased rates of wages. The employers, however, objected to the determination on the ground that the Board was not properly constituted, as their representatives were not present when the rates of wages were determined. An appeal was lodged by the employers against the determination, and the Judge, after a protracted hearing, amended the rates of wages determined by the Wages Board. The dispute continued during April, May, and June, but was ultimately settled early in July, after a conference. An agreement was made, the terms of which were apparently satisfactory to both parties. Mining employees at two mines in the Stawell district were involved in disputes concerning time of starting work. Coal miners at Jumbunna protested against the dismissal of a labourer, but resumed work after a stoppage of two days.

Queensland.—The dispute involving ironworkers' assistants at Maryborough concerning wages affected over 500 employees, who were out of work for a week. The matter in dispute was referred to a Compulsory Conference under the State Act. An increase of 6d. per day was granted. Builders' labourers at Townsville were also involved in a dispute concerning wages during the quarter. After a stoppage of work for twelve days the men resumed work, certain concessions having been granted. Railway construction workers on the Townsville-Ingham line stopped work during May after a claim for an increase in wages was refused. The dispute was pending at the end of the quarter. Sewerage construction workers, ore truckers, painters, and bakers were involved in disputes during the quarter, but the stoppages were of short duration.

Western Australia.—An important dispute occurred in this State in April, and continued for some weeks. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of members of the carpenters' union to work with non-unionists. The effect of the trouble was far-reaching, and hundreds of workpeople were involuntarily thrown out of work. Work was ultimately resumed on conditions prevailing previous to the stoppage of work on the understanding that the matter in dispute would be considered by the Industrial Court. Miners at the Youanmi mine objected to contract work, and the dispute was unsettled at the end of the quarter.

South Australia and Tasmania.—The five disputes in these States affected concrete workers, plasterers, timber workers, waterside workers, and municipal employees.

SECTION VI.—CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES.

1. **General.**—In the first issue of this Bulletin it was pointed out that for the purposes of the statistical investigations made by this Bureau in regard to variations in wages, a change in rate of wages is defined as a change in the weekly rate of remuneration of a certain class of employees apart from any change in the nature of the work performed, or apart from any revision of rates due to increased length of service or experience.*

Information was also given in Bulletin No. 1 as to the sources of information and methods of collection and computation (see page 41). In addition to the organisations and persons specified therein as furnishing returns to this Bureau, it may be mentioned that the various Government Departments have also sent in returns concerning changes in rates of wages affecting their employees.

2. **Number and Magnitude of Changes in each State, April to June, 1914.**—During the period, April to June, 1914, a considerable number of awards and determinations of industrial courts and wages boards came into operation, whilst several industrial agreements were filed under Commonwealth and State Acts. Particulars as to the methods by which the various changes are effected will be furnished annually.

During the three months under review particulars concerning 121 changes in rates of wages were collected. In a few cases some difficulty was experienced in obtaining from the organisations or persons concerned reliable and complete information as to the number of persons affected. In all cases where the information furnished in the schedules was incomplete or unsatisfactory, further inquiries were made, and the returns were checked by reference to Census results, industrial statistics, and factory reports. The total number of workpeople affected by the 121 changes which occurred during the quarter—April to June—was 49,373, and the amount of increase in wages per week was £13,327, or an average increase per head per week of 5s. 5d. It may be seen, therefore, that the upward tendency in wages continued during the three months under review. Of the 121 changes, for which particulars are included in the following tables, 68 occurred in New South Wales, 21 in Victoria, 12 in Western Australia, and the remaining 20 in Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania.

As regards the number of persons affected, the particulars given refer to the number of persons ordinarily engaged in the various industries. The results as to the amount of increase in wages are com-

* It is obvious that under this definition certain classes of changes are excluded, such, for example as, (a) Changes in rates of pay due to promotions, progressive increments, or, on the other hand, to reduction in pay or grade to inefficient workers, and (b) Changes in average earnings in an occupation due to a change in the proportions which higher paid classes of workers bear to lower paid classes.

it may be of interest to quote certain remarks made by him when delivering this award concerning these two important matters:—

"On the whole, and after weighing all the circumstances, I think that with the evidence available, on a comparison with other industries, and on a moderate and conservative estimate, the minimum rate per

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puted for a full week's work for all persons ordinarily engaged in the several industries and occupations affected, and in case of changes in existing minimum rates under awards or determinations of industrial tribunals, it has ordinarily been assumed (in the absence of any definite information to the contrary) that the whole of the employees in each occupation received the minimum rates of wages before and after the change.

It should be clearly understood that *the figures given in the third line of the following table* (amount of increase per week) *do not relate to the increase each week*, but only to the increase in a single week on the assumption that the full number of persons ordinarily engaged in the particular trade or occupation affected by the change is employed during that week. It is obvious, therefore, that the aggregate effect per annum cannot be obtained without making due allowance for unemployment and for occupations in which employment is seasonal or intermittent. It is also obvious that since unemployment and activity in all branches of industry may vary from year to year, and in many branches from season to season also, no accurate estimate of the actual effect of the changes in the total amount of wages received or paid *per annum* can be made, until the determining factors have been investigated. These factors are (a) the amount of unemployment and (b) the period of employment in seasonal industries. It is hoped that provision will be made for the necessary investigations in regard to these two matters to be commenced at an early date. In addition to a considerable number of awards and determinations of industrial courts and wages boards and of industrial agreements filed under Commonwealth and State Acts, negotiations between employers and employees, without the assistance or intervention of any Commonwealth or State authority, were also responsible for a number of changes in rates of wages. Increases were also gained by workpeople, as the result of industrial disputes.

The following table gives information in regard to changes in rates of wages for which particulars were collected during April, May, and June, 1914. Figures for the first quarter of the year 1914, and also for the first and second quarters of the year 1913, are shewn for comparative purposes:—

Changes in Rates of Wages.—Number of Changes, Persons Affected, Aggregate Amount of Increase per Week, and Average Increase per Head per Week in each State, April to June, 1914.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'l'd.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	COMMONWEALTH.			
							2nd Q'ter 1914.	1st Q'ter 1914.	2nd Q'ter 1913.	1st Q'ter 1913.
No. of Changes*	68	21	10	5	12	5	121	81	81	49
No. of Persons Affected ..	25,936	11,658	4,693	2,723	1,736	2,627	49,873	24,953	41,217	33,504
Total Amount of Increase per week .. £	6,785	3,040	1,662	772	636	432	13,827	5,395	8,751	8,394
Average Increase per Head per week .. s. d.	5 3	5 3	7 1	5 8	7 4	3 3	5 5	4 4	4 3	5 0

* Industrial Awards and Agreements under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, if operative in more than one State, are counted as a separate change in each such State.

The number of changes in rates of wages for which particulars were collected during the second quarter of the year 1914, was 121. Many important awards and determinations under Commonwealth and State Industrial Acts came into force during the three months under review. Certain changes were also arranged by industrial agreement, while others were settled by direct negotiations between employers and employees or their representatives. In a few cases rates of wages were increased as the result of industrial disputes, but in these instances the number of workpeople affected was small. The effect of three important decisions of the Commonwealth Arbitration and Conciliation Court is included in the tables. During the period—April, May, and June—three awards of this Court came into operation, and affected the rates of wages and working conditions of waterside workers, telegraph and telephone linemen, and tanners. The awards regulating the wages, etc., of waterside workers and linemen affected workpeople employed in each State of the Commonwealth, while tanners in Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland received an increase in their rates of wages as a result of their award. The linemen employed by the Commonwealth Government in the construction and maintenance of telegraph and telephone communication were granted increased rates of pay by the award of the Court. The minimum rate of wages for linemen was fixed at £138 per annum, and the number of hours per week at forty-six and a-half. The award also provided that increments of £6 per annum be granted to linemen at the end of one, three, four, and five years' service, subject to the satisfactory performance of duties and good conduct. Higher rates of pay were fixed for linemen in charge, line foremen, senior linemen, and line inspectors. Provision was made by the award for recreation leave for eighteen days in each year, exclusive of Sundays and holidays. The award of the Commonwealth Court, fixing the rates of pay and working conditions for waterside workers, was made in April, but the provisions of the award became operative in Sydney and Melbourne during the month of March, and in other ports at which members of the Waterside Workers' Federation were employed, as from the 19th February. The rate of pay per hour was fixed at 1s. 9d. for all States, with the exception of certain ports in Queensland, where higher rates, ranging from 1s. 11d. at Rockhampton and Mackay, to 2s. 4d. at Flat Top, have to be paid. The rates, as fixed by the Judge, were considerably higher than those prevailing prior to the award. Wharf labourers at Melbourne were receiving 1s. 5d. per hour, while stevedores at Port Melbourne and members of the Waterside Workers' Federation in New South Wales were being paid at the rate of 1s. 6d. per hour. When delivering his judgment, Mr. Justice Higgins commented at length on the question of casual employment, and the minimum wage. In this regard, therefore, it may be of interest to quote certain remarks made by him when delivering this award concerning these two important matters:—

"On the whole, and after weighing all the circumstances, I think that with the evidence available, on a comparison with other industries, and on a moderate and conservative estimate, the minimum rate per

hour should be fixed at such a sum as should generally ensure for the worker a sum of 51s. per week, or 8s. 6d. per day. This is the wage which has been found by Heydon, J., in his recent elaborate and valuable enquiry as to cost of living (for the purposes of New South Wales) to be the proper minimum wage for ordinary work, as distinguished from light work (8s.), and heavy work (9s.). . . . Then comes the much more difficult question, what is the hourly rate that should secure for the worker 8s. 6d. per working day, or 51s. per week, £132 12s. per annum. . . . Keeping my mind steadily on the average wharf labourer, who devotes his whole time to this industry, I have come to the conclusion that he usually gets under 30 hours per week, taking slack and busy seasons together. Of 48 hours he loses fully 18 hours or three eighths. . . . I propose, therefore, to prescribe a minimum wage of 1s. 9d. per hour. It is better not to affect precision in the fractions of a penny, and the estimate of 30 hours of work per week seems to be rather over, than under, the truth. The great mass of the evidence points to 27 or 28 hours, but to my mind, some discount is necessary from the statements."

Particulars in regard to the award of the Commonwealth Court concerning wages and working conditions have not been included in the tables, as it was considered necessary to make further enquiries. A number of industrial agreements filed with the Industrial Registrar under the Federal Act during the quarter are included in the tabulations. The number of workpeople affected by these agreements is not large.

In New South Wales several important awards of Wages Boards appointed under the State Act, affecting the wages of large numbers of workpeople, came into force during the second quarter of the year. Amongst these may be mentioned the awards regulating the wages of sawmill and timber yard employees, ironworkers employed by the Railway Department, ship painters and dockers, coal miners, and others employed at the southern collieries. In Victoria, Wages Board determinations came into force during the quarter, granting increased rates of wages to grocers' assistants, butchers, confectionery makers, bread carters, and female bookbinders. Sewerage construction labourers in this State obtained an increase of 6d. per day as the result of an industrial dispute during the three months under review. Several awards and determinations under State Acts in the other States came into force during April, May, and June, and in each case increases were granted. Several industrial agreements were filed with the State Industrial Registrar in Western Australia, and the effect of such agreements is embodied in the tabulation.

3. Number and Magnitude of Changes in Rates of Wages, according to Industrial Groups—April to June, 1914.—The following table gives particulars of changes during the second quarter of the year 1914, classified according to industrial group:—

Changes in Rates of Wages.—Number of Changes and Persons Affected, and Aggregate Amount of Increase per week, according to Industrial Groups, April to June, 1914.

Industrial Group.	No. of Changes.	No. of Persons Affected.	Amount of Increase per week.	Industrial Group.	No. of Changes.	No. of Persons Affected.	Amount of Increase per week.
I. Wood, Furniture, Timber, etc.	3	6,080	1,311	IX. Rail and Tramway Services	3	1,489	401
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. .	13	6,346	1,117	X. Other Land Transport	1	350	52
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. .	19	9,671	2,021	XI. Shipping, Wharf labour, etc. .	7	13,856	5,671
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. .	1	100	15	XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. .	1	110	72
V. Books, Printing, etc.	4	625	141	XIV. Miscellaneous .	32	1,684	538
VI. Other Manufacturing	12	3,758	912	TOTAL	109*	49,373	13,327
VII. Building .	5	1,505	289		1st Quarter, 1914	79*	24,953
VIII. Mines, Quarries, etc.	8	3,799	787		2nd Quarter, 1914	75*	41,217
					1st Quarter, 1913	49	8,751
					1st Quarter, 1913	49	8,394

* In this table an Award or Industrial Agreement under the Commonwealth Arbitration and Conciliation Act has been counted as one change only, although such Award or Agreement may be operative in more than one State.

The system of classification in industrial groups, adopted in the above table, is similar to that selected in connection with labour organisations, unemployment, industrial disputes, etc. (see Report No. 2, Labour and Industrial Branch, page 6).

As regards industrial awards and agreements filed under the provisions of the Commonwealth Arbitration and Conciliation Act, it should be observed that such awards and agreements as extend to more than one State have been counted as a change in each State affected. This is necessary in order that the total number of changes in each individual State may be obtained. In the above classification of changes according to industries, however, each award and agreement has, of course, been counted only once. For example, the awards affecting telegraph and telephone linemen and waterside workers are operative in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, and have accordingly been included in the table in paragraph 2 as a change in each of those States, but in the table shewing the number of changes according to industrial groups these awards have been recorded as two changes only, i.e., as a change affecting telegraph and telephone linemen (Group II.), and as a change affecting waterside workers (Group XI.). It will be seen, therefore, that the totals of the changes recorded as operating in each State are in some cases in excess of the totals given (for the various quarters of the year) in the preceding table.

It will be observed that the largest number of changes occurred in Groups XIV. (Miscellaneous), III. (Food, Drink, etc.), II. (Engineering, Metal Works, etc.), and VI. (Other Manufacturing). In Group XI. (Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc.), 7 changes are recorded, affecting 13,856 workpeople. Included in this group are wharf labourers in each State of the Commonwealth, ferry employees, stewards, and ballast

labourers in New South Wales, and Harbour Trust employees in Victoria. Workpeople engaged in the manufacture and distribution of food and drink (Group III.) come next in order, according to the number of persons affected. The employees in New South Wales benefiting by the changes in this group were bakers, sugar workers, dairy employees, pastrycooks, meat packers, butchers, and others; while grocers, butchers, confectionery makers, bread carters, and millers received increased rates of wages in Victoria; butchers and millers in Queensland; butchers in South Australia; and bakers in Western Australia.

In Group II. (Engineering, Metal Works, etc.), 13 changes, affecting 6346 persons, came into force. The occupations of these workpeople were:—Farriers, ironworkers, tin canister makers, metal bedstead makers, electrical workers, and telegraph and telephone linemen in New South Wales; farriers, ironworkers, and linemen in Victoria; farriers and linemen in Queensland; engineers, electrical workers, and linemen in Western Australia and linemen in South Australia and Tasmania. Employees engaged in saw mills (Group I.) in New South Wales, Western Australia, and Tasmania were granted increased wages during the quarter. In Group VI. (Other Manufacturing), 12 changes were recorded. The principal changes in this group affected ship painters and dockers, brick, tile and pottery carters, glass workers, broom makers, cement makers, gas works' employees, tanners and curriers in New South Wales; soap makers, millet broom makers, and tanners in Victoria; gas workers and tanners in Queensland; and gas workers in Western Australia. A large number of changes was recorded in Group XIV. (Miscellaneous), but the majority of such changes affected small numbers of persons. The occupations of the workpeople included in this group comprise, among others, sewerage labourers, municipal employees, journalists, storemen and packers, watchmen and caretakers, engine drivers, and wood and coal labourers. An important change is recorded in Class VIII. (Mines, Quarries, etc.). Colliery employees in the southern district of New South Wales obtained an increase in their wages during the quarter. The change was brought into operation by a variation of a State Wages Board award. Other changes, for which particulars were collected, affected employees engaged in the undermentioned occupations and callings:—Tile layers, plumbers, mining mechanics, railway workshop employees, railway construction workers, and shearing experts in New South Wales; paper mill employees, paper bag makers, and bookbinders (female) in Victoria; bricklayers, stonemasons, and railway construction workers in Queensland; carpenters and joiners in South Australia; horse drivers and clerks in Western Australia; and quarrymen and coal miners in Tasmania.

SECTION VII.—ASSISTED IMMIGRANTS.

1. General.—In the following table particulars are given of the total number of immigrants, the cost of whose passage was wholly or partly defrayed by the State Governments, up to the end of the year 1908, and the number arriving in each year since that date:—

Commonwealth.—Number of Assisted, Selected, or Nominated Immigrants.

Particulars.	To end of 1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	January to March 1914.	April to June, 1914.	Total.
No. of Immigrants ..	660,065	9,820	16,781	39,796	46,712	37,445	4,556	7,309	822,484

During the six years 1908 to 1913 inclusive, the average number of assisted immigrants was 6538 per quarter, and the average number in 1913 was 9361 per quarter. The number of assisted immigrants arriving during the second quarter of 1914 was 7309, and during the first quarter 4556, hence the number arriving during the second quarter of 1914 was nearly 12 per cent. higher than the average for the six years 1908 to 1913, and 60 per cent. above the number arriving during the first quarter of 1914, but was 22 per cent. below the average number for 1913.

2. Number of Assisted Immigrants in each State, April to June, 1914.—The following table shews the number of selected and nominated immigrants arriving in each State during the second quarter of the current year:—

Assisted Immigrants.—Number Arriving in each State, April to June, 1914.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
Selected ..	1,037	2,090	94	107	233	..	3,561
Nominated ..	1,221	687	1,095	183	527	35	3,748
TOTAL	2,258	2,777	1,189	290	760	35	7,309

The number of selected immigrants during the second quarter of 1914 was 48 per cent. of the whole, as against 32 per cent. for the preceding quarter, and 31 per cent. for the whole of the year 1913. During the second quarter of 1914 the number of selected immigrants was 3561, as against 1485 for the previous quarter, an increase of 140 per cent., while the respective numbers of nominated immigrants were 3748 and 3071, an increase of 22 per cent. The total numbers of assisted immigrants for the corresponding periods were 7309 and 4556, an increase of 60 per cent. With the exception of Tasmania, in which there was a decrease of 60 per cent., there was an increase in every State, New

South Wales shewing an increase of 62 per cent., Victoria 82 per cent., Queensland 19 per cent., South Australia 134 per cent., and Western Australia 67 per cent.

3. Number of Assisted Immigrants, Classified in Industrial Groups, April to June, 1914.—The following table gives particulars of assisted immigrants of each sex, classified according to industrial groups, dependants being specified separately:—

**Assisted Immigrants.—Classified according to Sex and Industrial Group,
April to June, 1914.**

Industry.	Males.	Females.	Industry.	Males.	Females.
I. Wood, Timber Furniture, etc.	29	1	IX. Rail and Tramway Transport	13	..
II. Engineering, Metals, etc.	77	7	X. Other Land Transport	27	..
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	47	9	XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc.	3	..
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	40	71	XII. Agricultural, Pastoral, Rural, etc.	2,603*	3
V. Books, Printing, Binding, etc.	8	4	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	49	787
VI. Other Manufacturing	13	11	XIV. General Labour and Miscellaneous	271	66
VII. Building	58	..	Dependants	148	1,186
VIII. Mining	40	..	Children under 12 years	898	840
			TOTAL	4,324	2,985

* Including 566 "Dreadnought Boys" who arrived in New South Wales.

As regards males, the number of dependants was 1046, or 24 per cent. of the whole, and of the balance, 2603, or 60 per cent., were in Group XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.). Of these agricultural immigrants, 749 (including 566 "Dreadnought Boys") arrived in New South Wales, 1566 in Victoria, 106 in Queensland, 64 in South Australia, and 118 in Western Australia. Of these 2603 male agricultural immigrants, 172, or 6.6 per cent., were nominated, and 2431, or 93.4 per cent., selected.

Of the 2985 female immigrants, 2026, or 68 per cent., were dependants, and 787, or 26 per cent., were in Group XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.), and of the latter number 546, or 69 per cent., were selected, and 241, or 31 per cent., nominated. The numbers of females in Group XIII. arriving in the various States were, New South Wales, 192; Victoria, 261; Queensland, 93; South Australia, 91; and Western Australia, 150.

SECTION VIII.—STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX.

1. General.—In the following paragraphs particulars are given of the operations of the various State Labour Bureaux, the figures for each individual Bureau being comparable with those of the preceding quarters. It appears that there is but little uniformity between

several of the States in the systems adopted for the registration of applicants for work and of applications from employers. Inquiries are now being made with a view to obtaining accurate information as to the different methods in vogue, as well as the scope of operations of the various Bureaux.

2. Applications and Positions Filled in each State.—The following table shews the number of applications for employment and from employers, and the number of positions filled in each State during the second quarter of 1914. It will be seen that the total number of applications for employment was 26,691, as against 24,772 for the preceding quarter, an increase of 7.7 per cent.; the total number of applications from employers 10,662, as against 12,504, a decrease of 14.7 per cent.; and the number of positions filled 9161, as against 10,006 a decrease of 8.5 per cent.

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Applications for Employment and from Employers, and Positions Filled in different States, April to June, 1914.

State.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers.			Posi-tions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Quarter.	Received during Quarter.	Total.	Vacant at Beginning of Quarter.	Notified during Quarter.	Total.	
New South Wales . . .	..	3,494	3,494	24	3,138	3,162	2,937*
Victoria . . .	3,048	9,115	12,163	..	1,756	1,756	1,756
Queensland . . .	613	2,287	2,900	131	1,875	2,006	1,440*
South Australia . . .	849	3,903	4,752	..	1,060	1,060	1,060*
Western Australia . . .	112	3,223	3,335	305	2,340	2,645	1,935
Tasmania . . .	..	47	47	..	33	33	33
COMMONWEALTH . .	4,622	22,069	26,691	460	10,202	10,662	9,161

* Including persons who received advances of travelling expenses from the Labour Bureau, but who were not directly engaged through the medium of that institution.

NOTE.—Any deductions which can be drawn from the above figures as to the relative state of the labour market in the several States are subject to certain limitations, inasmuch as the scope and functions of the Bureaux are by no means identical. (See Remarks on pages 44 and 45 of Labour Bulletin No. 1.)

The above figures shew that during the second quarter of 1914 there were 399 positions, as against 504 positions during the preceding quarter of 1914, open for every 1000 applications. The proportion of positions available to number of applications was least in Victoria with 144 positions for every 1000 applications, and next least in South Australia (223), followed by Queensland (692), Tasmania (702), Western Australia (793), and New South Wales (904). Out of every 1000 applicants for vacancies, 343 (as against 404 for the preceding quarter)

obtained work, and 859 (against 800) vacancies were filled out of every 1000 offered.

3. Applications and Positions Filled in Various Industrial Groups.

—The following table furnishes particulars for the second quarter of the current year of the operations of the Free Labour Bureaux, classified according to industrial groups.

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Applications for Employment and from Employers, and Positions Filled in different Industrial Occupations, April to June, 1914.

Industrial Group.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers.			Positions filed.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Quarter.	Received during Quarter.	Total.	Vacant at Beginning of Quarter.	Notified during Quarter.	Total.	
I. Wood, Furniture, Saw-mill, Timber Workers, etc. . . .	46	194	240	1	56	57	50
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.* . .	418	1,456	1,874	..	357	357	348
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	2	76	78	9	25	34	25
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots . . .	..	66	66	67	28	95	19
V. Books, Printing, Binding	34	92	126	26	50	76	20
VI. Other Manufacturing	7	31	38	..	10	10	10
VII. Building	429	1,342	1,771	..	959	959	937
VIII. Mining	17	141	158	..	108	108	105
IX. Rail and Tram Services†	1,245	4,866	6,111	..	2,055	2,055	2,055
X. Other Land Transport	2	62	64	..	19	19	19
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc.	18	59	77	..	..	..	..
XII. Agricultural, Pastoral, Rural, etc.‡ . . .	149	1,718	1,867	291	1,788	2,079	1,282
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	9	2,126	2,135	31	1,350	1,381	1,023
XIV. General Labour and Miscellaneous § . .	2,246	9,840	12,086	35	3,397	3,432	3,268
TOTAL	4,622	22,069	26,691	460	10,202	10,662	9,161||

* Including railway and tramway workshops. † Excluding railway and tramway workshops, but including construction and maintenance of permanent way and works. ‡ Including horticultural, viticultural and gardening. § Excluding railway and tramway employees and labourers employed on railway and tramway construction and maintenance. || Including persons in New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia, who received advances of travelling expenses from the Labour Bureau, but who were not directly engaged through the medium of that institution.

It may be seen that the only groups in which the number of positions vacant was greater than the number of applications for employment were Groups IV. (Clothing, etc.) and XII. (Agricultural, etc.). In the other groups there were more applicants for work than positions vacant. Of the five groups in which the number of applicants was

over 1000, the over-supply of labour was most marked in Group II. (Engineering, etc.), with only 191 vacancies for every 1000 applications for work, followed by Group XIV. (Miscellaneous, etc.) with 284 vacancies, Group IX. (Rail and Tram Services) with 336 vacancies, Group VII. with 542 vacancies, and Group XIII. with 647 vacancies for every 1000 applications. In Group IV. (Clothing, etc.) there were 695, and in Group XII. (Agricultural, etc.) 898 applicants for every 1000 positions offered.

4. Applications and Positions Filled, Males and Females. — Of the total number of registrations for employment, 24,847 were from males, and 1844 from females. The large increase in female applicants for work is due to the fact that a branch of the New South Wales Labour Bureau was created last April in Sydney for female labour, with the title, "The Women's Employment Agency." Of the 1844 female applicants for employment, 1655 were in Group XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.); 754 registrations being reported from New South Wales, 64 from Queensland, and 837 from Western Australia, in this Group; but of the 10,662 applications from employers, 9468 were for male employees, and 1194 for female. Of the latter number 1137 were in Group XIII., 206 of these being reported from New South Wales, 80 from Queensland, and 851 from Western Australia.

Regarding positions filled, 8244 males, or 33.2 per cent., obtained positions, as against 917 females, or 49.7 per cent. Of the 917 positions obtained for female employees 864 were in Group XIII., and of these 87 were in New South Wales, 64 in Queensland, and 713 in Western Australia. In New South Wales 11.5 per cent., in Queensland 100 per cent., and in Western Australia 85.2 per cent. of the female applicants obtained positions. The small percentage in New South Wales is doubtless due to the fact that the female branch of the Labour Bureau in that State was only started during the current quarter.

The following table gives particulars, for male and female workers separately, of the number of applications for employment, and from employers, and the number of positions filled:—

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Applications and Positions Filled, Males and Females, April to June, 1914.

Particulars.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Quarter.	Received during Quarter.	Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Quarter.	Received during Quarter.	Total.	
Males	4,622	20,225	24,847	460	9,008	9,468	8,244
Females .. . . .	..	1,844	1,844	..	1,194	1,194	917
TOTAL	4,622	22,069	26,691	460	10,202	10,662	9,161

SECTION IX.—INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

1. Scope of Investigation.—The various districts from which returns of industrial accidents were received during the second quarter of 1914 are the same as those for which similar information was published in preceding numbers of the Labour Bulletin. These districts are tabulated on page 48 of Labour Bulletin No. 1.

2. Number of Accidents Reported in each State during Second Quarter, 1914.—The following table shews the number of fatal accidents and of accidents causing incapacitation for work for over 14 days in each State under the Acts referred to in Labour Bulletin No. 1. The total figures for the first quarter of the year 1914 are also shewn in the table:—

Industrial Accidents.—Number Reported in each State during Second Quarter, 1914.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wealth.	
							2nd Qr. 1914	1st Qr. 1914*
No. of Fatal Accidents	15	11	3	..	8	4	41	44
No. of Accidents inca-								
pacitating for over								
14 days	934	94	73	20	189	21	1,331	*1,310

* Including one accident in Tasmania omitted in Labour Bulletin, No. 5.

The average number of fatal accidents for each quarter of 1913 was 46, and the number for the first quarter of 1914 was 44, hence the number of accidents for the second quarter of 1914, viz., 41, is slightly below the average. The number of fatal accidents shewed decreases of 5 in New South Wales, 9 in Queensland, and 2 in Tasmania, and increases of 10 in Victoria and 3 in Western Australia, making a net decrease of three over the preceding quarter.

The average number of non-fatal accidents for each quarter of 1913 was 1257, and the number for the first quarter of 1914 was 1310, so that the number occurring during the second quarter of 1914, viz., 1331, was 74 (or 6 per cent.) above the average for 1913, and 21 (or 1.6 per cent.) above the number occurring during the preceding quarter. New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania shewed increases of 49, 11, and 1 respectively, while Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia shewed decreases of 32, 7, and 1 respectively.

3. Number of Accidents reported in each Industrial Group during Second Quarter, 1914.—The following table gives similar particulars as to accidents in the various industrial groups:—

Industrial Accidents.—Number Reported in various Industrial Groups during Second Quarter, 1914.

Industrial Group.	Fatal.	Incapacitated for over 14 days.	Industrial Group.	Fatal.	Incapacitated for over 14 days.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	..	77	VII. Building and Scaffolding	..	1
II. Engineering, etc. . .	..	54		..	8
III. Food, Drink, etc. . .	1	25	VIII. Mining . . .	34	1,088
IV. Clothing, Hats, etc.	..	11	IX. Lifts . . .	2	..
V. Books, Printing, etc.	..	29	X. Miscellaneous . . .	..	7
VI. Other Manufacturing	3	32	TOTAL . . .	41	1,331

The largest number of accidents, as in preceding quarters, occurred in the mining industry, and included 83 per cent. of the fatal and 82 per cent. of the non-fatal accidents. The total number of fatal mining accidents was 34, as compared with 32 for the preceding quarter. In New South Wales there were 11 fatal mining accidents, in Victoria 10, in Queensland 2, in Western Australia 7, and in Tasmania 4. No fatal mining accident occurred in South Australia. Of these accidents 25 (22 below and 3 above ground) occurred in connection with metalliferous mining, and 9 (8 below and 1 above ground) in connection with coal mining. The total number of non-fatal mining accidents during the second quarter of 1914 was 1088, as compared with 1043 for the preceding quarter, an increase of 45, or 4 per cent., and of these 819 occurred in New South Wales, 19 in Victoria, 51 in Queensland, 1 in South Australia, 181 in Western Australia, and 17 in Tasmania. Of these non-fatal accidents 432 occurred in connection with metalliferous mining (297 below ground, 65 on the surface, and 70 in connection with batteries, ore-dressing, and metallurgical works), and 656 in connection with coal mining, of which 563 occurred below ground, and 93 on the surface.

In other industries 7 fatal accidents occurred; 4 in New South Wales, 1 in Victoria, 1 in Queensland, and 1 in Western Australia. The number of non-fatal accidents, apart from those in connection with mining, was 243.

SECTION X.—THE COMMONWEALTH CONCILIATION

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS DURING SECOND

1.—COMPULSORY CONFERENCE

PARTIES TO CONFERENCE.		PROCEDURE.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY AFFECTED.
Employees.	Employers.		
Federated Felt Hatting Employees' Union of Australia.	Denton Hat Mills Limited and 11 others.	Conference summoned by the Deputy President, Mr. Justice Powers, under Section 16A.	Felt Hatting Industry in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia.

* The President may, whenever in his opinion it is desirable for the purpose of preventing or settling conference presided over by himself.

† A resumé of the main provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Acts,

2.—CASES

CLAIMANT.	RESPONDENTS.	DATE OF FILING OR REFERENCE	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY AFFECTED.
Federal Master Bakers' Association.	The Baking Trade Employees' Federation of Australasia and the members thereof.	19th December, 1914.	Bread Baking in Queensland, Victoria and South Australia.
G. McAlpin and 160 others.	The Baking Trade Employees' Federation of Australasia and the members thereof.	9th March, 1914.	Bread Baking in Queensland, Victoria and South Australia.
Waterside Workers' Federation of Australia	Commonwealth Steamship Owners' Association and 22 others.	13th February, 1914.	Shipping Industry throughout Commonwealth.
Gilchrist, Watt & Sander-son and 108 others.	Waterside Workers' Federation of Australia.	4th March, 1914.	Shipping Industry throughout Commonwealth.
Federated Tanners' and Leather Dressers' Employees' Union of Australia.	Alderson & Co. and 91 others.	30th September, 1912.	Tanning Industry and Leather Dressers in Queensland, New Sth. Wales, Victoria, and South Australia.

* The Court shall have cognizance, for the purposes of prevention and settlement, of all industrial

† The Court shall have cognizance, for purposes of prevention and settlement, of all industrial disputes the President has thereupon referred to the Court.

‡ The Court shall have cognizance, for purposes of prevention and settlement, of all industrial disputes

AND ARBITRATION ACT 1904-1911.†

QUARTER, APRIL TO JUNE, 1914.

SUMMONED UNDER SECTION 16a.*

NATURE OF DISPUTE.	REMARKS.
The plaint was part heard and adjourned on the 14th May, 1914, to enable the Deputy President to state a case for the opinion of High Court as to whether he could proceed with hearing in view of objection to jurisdiction raised by respondents. The High Court answered the questions stated in the case in the affirmative.	The greater portion of the dispute was practically settled in conference, and the remaining matters will be decided by the Deputy President by Award.

an industrial dispute, summon any person to attend, at a time and place specified in the summons, at a 1904-11, and the Arbitration (Public Service) Act, 1911, was given in Bulletin No. 5, pages 53 to 59.

HEARD.

NATURE OF CLAIM.	RESULT.
Dispute <i>re</i> Hours of Work for the Baking of Bread (Day Baking v. Night Baking). (This dispute was referred to the Court by the President in pursuance of Section 19 (d).†)	These two disputes were heard together by His Honour, Mr. Justice Rich, who delivered his judgment in Sydney on the 24th April, 1914. His Honor dismissed the claim of the Employees for Day Baking.
Dispute <i>re</i> Hours of Work for the Baking of Bread (Day Baking v. Night Baking). (This dispute was certified to the Court by the Industrial Registrar in pursuance of Section 19 (a)*, in the public interest.)	—
Dispute <i>re</i> Rates of Pay, Overtime and General Conditions of Employment as set out in "Log" of the Waterside Workers' Federation. (This dispute was referred to the Court by the President in pursuance of Section 19 (d).†)	These two disputes were heard together by the President, Mr. Justice Higgins, the judgment being delivered on the 16th April, 1914, and final Award made on the 1st May, 1914.
Dispute <i>re</i> Rates of Pay, Overtime and General Conditions of Employment, as set out in the "Log" of the Waterside Workers' Federation. (This dispute was certified to the Court by the Industrial Registrar in pursuance of Section 19 (a)* in the public interest.)	—
Claim <i>re</i> Wages, Hours of Work, Classification of Work, Classification of Duties, Times of Work, Overtime, Rates of Pay, Sundays, Holidays and Overtime Conditions of Employment and Preference to Unionists. Section 19 (b).‡	This plaint was heard by Mr. Justice Powers, as Deputy President, judgment being delivered on the 18th May, 1914, and the final Award made on 26th May, 1914.

disputes which are certified to the Court by the Registrar as proper to be dealt with by it in the public interest, as to which the President has held a conference, and as to which no agreement has been reached, and which which are submitted to the Court by an organisation by plaint.

3.—AGREEMENTS CERTIFIED

CLAIMANT.	RESPONDENTS.	DATE OF FILING OR REFERENCE.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY AFFECTED.
Federated Liquor Trade Employees' Union of Australasia.	Tooth & Co. Ltd. and 23 others.	16th December, 1913.	Brewing Industry in Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania.

* If an agreement between the parties as to the whole or any part of the dispute is arrived at, Registrar, and has all the force of an award of the Court.

4.—PLAINTS FILED

CLAIMANT.	RESPONDENTS.	SUB-SECTION.	FILED.
Australasian Meat Industry Employees' Union.	W. Angliss & Co. Pty. Ltd. and 1219 others engaged in the meat industry.	19 (b).*	7th May, 1914.
Federated Dredge Workers' Association of Australia.	The Burkes Hill Tin Sluicing Co. No Liability and 28 others.	19 (b).*	6th May, 1914.
Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's Association of Australasia.	The Broken Hill Pty. Co. Ltd. and 2 others.	19 (b).*	21st May, 1914.

* The Court shall have cognizance, for purposes of prevention and settlement, of all

5.—APPLICATION FOR PENALTY FOR

APPLICANT.	RESPONDENT.	IN THE MATTER OF THE AWARD MADE IN
Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's Association of Australasia.	Millaquin Sugar Company Ltd. (re G. McIlhagger).	Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's Association of Australasia and Broken Hill Pty. Ltd. and others (No. 6 of 1910).
Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's Association of Australasia.	Francis Longmore & Company (re John Walter Wilson) and Tasmania Gold Mines Limited (re C. R. Richardson).	Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's Association of Australasia and The Tasmania Gold Mines Ltd. and others (No. 17 of 1912).

* The Court shall, as regards every industrial dispute of which it has cognizance, have power to fix thousand pounds, in the case of an organisation, or an employer not being a member of an organisation, bound in the case of members of an organisation of employers consisting of less than 100 members, the maximum amount to One thousand pounds.

UNDER SECTION 24 (1)*

NATURE OF CLAIM.	RESULT.
Claim <i>re</i> Wages, Conditions, and Terms of Employment.	Agreement for the settlement of the whole of the dispute arrived at at the conference, and certified and filed on the 20th April, 1914.

a memorandum of the terms of such agreement must be certified by the President and filed with the

UNDER SECTION 19.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY AFFECTED.	NATURE OF CLAIM.
Meat Industry in Victoria and South Australia.	Claim <i>re</i> Rates of Pay for Piece Work, Rates of Wages, Hours of Work, Holidays, Overtime, Compensation, Conditions of Employment, Preference to Unionists in the case of Slaughtermen, Labourers, and other Workmen ; Drivers and Stockmen, Carters and Drivers, Shop and Factory Employees ; Sausage Casing Workers, Bacon Factory Employees, Apprentices, Casual and Juvenile Labour.
Gold, Tin, etc., Dredging and/or Sluicing Industry in Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland.	Claim <i>re</i> Hours, Wages, Overtime, Rates to be paid, Pay for Work done on Sundays and Holidays, Conditions of Employment and Preference to Unionists.
Silver Mining and Ore Treatment, etc., Industry in Broken Hill, New South Wales, and Port Pirie, South Australia.	Claim <i>re</i> Hours, Wages, Overtime Rates, and Preference to Unionists.

industrial disputes which are submitted to the Court by an organisation by plaint.

BREACH OF AWARD UNDER SECTION 38(c).*

PROCEDURE AND NATURE OF APPLICATION.	RESULT.
Summons to show cause why Respondent should not be ordered to pay penalty for breach of Award 6 of 1910 in respect to rate of pay prescribed therein.	Application dismissed on ground that Millaquin Sugar Co. Ltd. was not properly a party to the dispute.
Summons to show cause why Respondents should not be ordered to pay penalty for breach of Award 17 of 1912 in respect to rates of pay prescribed therein.	Fines of 1s. and costs were imposed in each case. The costs in the former amounting to 3s., and in the latter to £5 4s. 6d.

minimum penalties for any breach or non-observance of any term of an order or award, not exceeding One by the order or award, or Ten pounds in the case of any individual member of an organisation ; provided that penalty may be fixed at any sum not exceeding such sum as would, when multiplied by the number of members,

6.—APPLICATION FOR THE CANCELLATION OF THE

APPLICANT.	NAME OF ORGANISATION.
Duke and Main Leads Consols Gold Mining Company No Liability.	Federated Mining Employees' Association of Australasia.

* If it appears to the Court, on the application of any organisation or person interested, or of the registration of the organisation to be cancelled, and thereupon it shall be cancelled accordingly.

7.—APPLICATION FOR ORDER OF COURT TO SET ASIDE AWARD

APPLICANT.	IN THE MATTER OF—	PROCEDURE.
Robinson Bros. & Co. Pty. Ltd.	Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's Association of Australasia, and Tasmania Gold Mines Ltd. and others. Plaintiff No. 17 of 1912.	Notice of Motion applying for Order setting aside the Award No. 17 of 1912, in so far as it purports to bind the said Applicant.

8.—ORGANISATION OF EMPLOYEES

NAME OF ORGANISATION.	CONSTITUTION.
Federated Masters' and Engineers' Association of Australasia.	Composed of Masters, Mates, and Engineers holding Certificates as such and engaged in the Industry of Bay, Harbour, and River Steamers, Ferry Boats, Tug Boats, Lighters and Launches, and Engineers holding Certificates as such in Sea-going Vessels up to 50 nominal horse power. (Appeals against Registration lodged by Merchant Service Guild of Australasia and the Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's Association of Australasia.)
Federated Public Service Assistants' Association of Australia.	Composed of Employees of the Commonwealth Public Service graded as a Senior Postal Assistant, Senior Assistant, Postal Assistants, or Assistants, but excluding (a) Assistants Employed in the Mail Branches of the Capital Cities of the States; (b) Senior Postal Assistants, Senior Assistants, Postal Assistants or Assistants in Charge of Offices; and (c) Assistants employed in the Naval Department. (Appeal against Registration lodged by the Commonwealth Post and Telegraph Officers' Association.)

* Any association of not less than 100 employees in an industry case, on compliance with the provisions 3 and 4 of Arbitration (Public Service) Act 1911.

9.—ASSOCIATIONS PROCLAIMED AS ORGANISATIONS

NAME OF ORGANISATION.	ORGANISATION OF	INDUSTRY.	TOTAL MEMBERSHIP.
The Federal Master Bakers' Association of the Commonwealth of Australia.	Employers.	Bread Baking.	236.
The Baking Trade Employees' Federation of Australasia.	Employees.	Bread Baking.	3000.

* The provisions of the Act can be made to apply by proclamation, on the

REGISTRATION OF AN ORGANISATION UNDER SECTION 60.*

REASON FOR CANCELLATION.	RESULT.
That the Rules of the Association have since the date of registration been altered so as to no longer comply with the prescribed conditions of registration.	Application was heard by the Deputy President, Mr. Justice Powers, who delivered his judgment on 16th June, 1914, cancelling the registration of the Association.

Registrar, that for any reasons the registration of an organisation ought to be cancelled, the Court shall order

UNDER STATUTORY RULES 1905, No. 71, PART 1, REG. I.

GROUNDS FOR APPLICATION.	DATE OF HEARING.	RESULT.
That Robinson Bros. & Co. Pty. Ltd. was not properly a party to the dispute.	Melbourne, 1st June, 1914.	Award set aside so far as it affects or purports to bind Robinson Bros. & Co. Pty. Ltd.

REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 55 (b).*

NUMBER OF MEMBERS.	REGISTERED.	
	State.	Date.
866.	New South Wales.	24th April, 1914.
272.	Victoria.	19th June, 1914.

scribed conditions, as set out in the Schedule to the Act, can be registered as an organisation. See also Sec-

UNDER THE ACT IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 62.*

PROCLAIMED.		REMARKS.
States.	Date.	
New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, & Queensland.	7th April, 1914.	Registered by Proclamation 7th April, 1914, for the purpose of the Arbitration in the dispute with the Baking Trade Employees' Federation of Australasia.
New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, & Queensland.	7th April, 1914.	Registered by Proclamation 7th April, 1914, for the purpose of the Arbitration in the dispute with the Master Bakers.

recommendation of the President, to any organisation, whether registrable or not.

10.—CHANGE OF NAME OF AN ORGANISATION

REGISTERED NAME.

The Australian Federated Theatrical Employees' Association.

11.—REGISTRATION OF ORGANISATION OF EMPLOYEES

NAME OF ORGANISATION.	CONSTITUTION.
Federated Mining Employees' Association of Australia.	Composed of Employees in or in connection with the Industry of Gold or other Mining.

* If it appears to the Court, on the application of any organisation or person interested, or of the shall order the registration of organisation to be cancelled, and thereupon it shall be cancelled accordingly.

*Headed { Extract from Labour Bulletin No 6
April-June 1914*

SECTION XI.—STATE LEGISLATION FOR CONTROL OF TRADE AND PRICES DURING WAR.

1. **Legislation relating to Control of Prices.**—Shortly after the outbreak of war, steps were taken to hold a conference of Federal and State Ministers to discuss the financial position and other matters, and it was decided that for the purpose of controlling the prices of food-stuffs each State should introduce *uniform* legislation, since it was obvious that this was necessary in view of all the circumstances. Western Australia and South Australia had already taken some action in regard to legislation of this nature, and the other States have now all

ACTS AND BILLS RELATING TO FIXING OF

PARTICULARS OF ACTS AND BILLS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.
1. For fixing prices }	Necessary Commodities Control Act, 1914.	Prices of Goods Act, 1914.
2. For collecting returns of commodities.	The above Act makes provision both for fixing prices and for collecting returns.	Foodstuffs and Commodities Act, 1914.†

* No Bill has been introduced or Act passed for returns of commodities. † It is provided
† Not passed.

UNDER STATUTORY RULES 1913, No. 331, REG. 17.

REGISTERED NAME CHANGED TO.	DATE OF CHANGE.
Australian Theatrical and Amusement Employees' Association.	16th April, 1914.

CANCELLED BY ORDER OF THE COURT UNDER SECTION 60.*

NUMBER OF MEMBERS.	REGISTERED.		DATE OF CANCELLATION.
	State.	Date.	
7750.	Victoria.	29th July, 1909.	16th June, 1914.

Registrar, that for any reasons the registration of an organisation ought to be cancelled, the Court

followed suit. In Tasmania, however, no Prices Regulation Act is yet in force. A Control of Necessaries of Life Bill was passed by the House of Assembly of that State, but the Legislative Council adjourned the second reading of the Bill for one month. The main provisions of the Bill are similar to those of the Acts in force in the other States, but a special clause was included for regulating rent, by imposing a penalty not exceeding £100, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding twelve months, upon any landlord or agent of a landlord, who, directly or indirectly, without the approval of the Necessaries Control Commission, increased the rent of any tenant. The following statement shows the Acts which have been passed and Bills introduced for the purpose of controlling prices in each State.

PRICES AND RETURNS OF COMMODITIES.

QUEENSLAND.*	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
Control of Trade Act, 1914	The Prices Regulation Act, 1914 The Foodstuffs Commission Act, 1914	The Control of Trade in War Time Act, 1914 Foodstuffs Commission Act, 1914	The Control of Necessaries of Life Bill, 1914‡. The Foodstuffs Commission Bill, 1914‡

that the Board under this Act shall be the Board appointed under the Prices of Goods Act.

The following statement shews, in summarised form, the main provisions of the Acts relating to the fixing of prices:—

STATE LEGISLATION RE

PARTICULARS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.
Name of Act	Necessary Commodities Control Act, 1914.	Price of Goods Act, 1914.
Nature of Machinery	Commission of 3 persons, appointed by Governor. One member must be a Judge of Industrial Arbitration Court, and is Chairman.	Board of 3 or more persons, (called "Prices Board"), appointed by Governor in Council; Board appoints its own Chairman.
Quorum	Any two members.	To be determined by the Governor-in-Council, after appointment of the Board. —
Officers	Minister may appoint Secretary, and any others he thinks necessary.	
Commodities Controlled .. .	"Necessary Commodities," which mean (a) Coal, firewood, coke, &c.; (b) Gas for lighting, &c.; (c) Food or drink for man or domesticated animals; (d) Any article used in preparation of foregoing; (e) Any article declared by resolution of both Houses of Parliament.	(i.) "Goods," used by man for food and drink, and any goods used in preparing such food and drink. (ii.) Any others added by proclamation of the Governor-in-Council.
Whether Wholesale and Retail Prices included	Yes.	Yes.
Powers in regard to fixing Prices	Commission may fix maximum prices for sale of any "necessary commodities," may fix differential prices for different qualities, quantities and localities.	Board may report to Governor-in-Council maximum selling prices of "goods," may specify differential prices, having regard to different qualities, quantities, terms and conditions.
Notification of Prices .. .	By publication in Gazette.	By publication in Gazette.
Penalty on failure to sell at Declared Price	Penalty not exceeding £100.	Penalty not exceeding £500.
Limit beyond which sale at Declared Price is not compulsory	"Reasonable quantity."	—
Reserve which may be kept without sale being compulsory	Family requirements for 6 months.	Requirements of self and dependants for 3 months.
Proceedings with regard to Necessary Commodities withheld from sale.	Governor, on Commission's report, by Gazette notice, may authorize seizure and distribution.	—
Compensation to Owner of forfeited Commodities.	The fixed price less expenses of seizure and distribution.	—
Returns of Necessary Commodities	Governor, on Commission's recommendation, may order returns of necessary commodities in the State. Failure to comply with order involves penalty of £100, and forfeiture of goods for which no return is made.	(Board may demand returns by virtue of powers conferred upon it by "Foodstuffs and Commodities Act," 1914.)
Powers of Commission re Evidence	Compelling attendance and evidence of witnesses, production of any documents, punishment of contempt or disobedience; directing witnesses to be prosecuted for perjury.	(Foodstuffs and Commodities Act 1914, confers on Board powers, such as are conferred by Evidence Act, 1890, on a Board appointed by Governor-in-Council.)

CONTROL OF PRICES.

QUEENSLAND.	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
The Control of Trade Act, 1914.	Prices Regulation Act, 1914.	Control of Trade in War Time Act.	
Boards of Control for Central District, Northern District, and Southern District, appointed by Governor-in-Council, who also determines number of persons for each Board. Chief Secretary of Queensland administers the Act.	Prices Regulation Commission of 3 members appointed by Governor. A Judge of Supreme Court or the President of Industrial Arbitration Court must be one of members, and is President.	Royal Commission, appointed by the Governor.	
—	Any two members.	—	
—	Minister may appoint Secretary, Inspectors, and any others he thinks necessary.	—	
“ Goods,” i.e., any foodstuffs, goods, commodities, &c., proclaimed by the Governor-in-Council in the Gazette.	“ Necessaries of life,” which may be declared at discretion of the Commission.	“ Necessaries of life,” such products, goods, chattels and things as Governor may declare for purposes of this Act.	
Yes.	Yes, but not specifically.	—	
Board may report to Chief Secretary maximum selling price of any “ goods,” may specify differential prices, having regard to different qualities, quantities, terms, and conditions.	Commission may fix maximum selling price of any “ necessary of life,” may fix differential prices for different qualities, quantities, and localities.	Commission may advise Governor who may by Order-in-Council fix maximum prices for necessities of life.	
By publication in Gazette.	By publication in Gazette.	—	
Penalty not exceeding £500, and imprisonment not exceeding 6 months.	Penalty not exceeding £1000, or imprisonment not exceeding 12 months.	Penalty £1000, or imprisonment not exceeding 12 months.	
—	After selling purchaser enough to suit reasonable needs of his household for 1 week.	—	
Requirements of self and dependants for 3 months.	—	“ Personal requirements,” i.e., for self, family, dependants, servants, domestic animals, for not exceeding 3 months.	
Chief Secretary, by his order, may authorize any State Officer to seize and detain such goods.	Commission may order “ forfeiture certificate,” and Minister may then by written order, cause forfeiture of such necessities to the Crown.	Any Police Officer, with authority of Commissioner, or Inspector, or Sub-Inspector, and any person with authority of Colonial Treasurer may enter and search.	
—	Fixed price less penalties under Act, costs and expenses of search, seizure, &c.	—	
—	(Commission may demand returns by virtue of powers conferred upon it by the “ Foodstuffs Commission Act,” 1914.)	(Commission may demand returns by virtue of powers conferred upon it by the “ Foodstuffs Commission Act,” 1914.)	
—	(Right of search, compelling attendance and evidence of witnesses, production and retention of documents. President may punish contempt or disobedience or perjury by 1 month's imprisonment, or by penalty of £50.)	(The “ Royal Commissioners' Powers Act Amendment Act 1914,” confers upon the Commission power of compelling attendance and evidence of witnesses, production and retention of documents).	

A Necessaries of Life Control Bill, with provisions similar to those of the other States, was introduced but not passed.

It may be seen that the clauses relating to returns of necessary commodities (shewn in parentheses near the end of the columns for the States of Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia) are not contained in the Acts providing for the regulation of prices. In New South Wales the same Act provides both for fixing prices and for the collection of returns; but in Victoria the Foodstuffs and Commodities Act 1914, and in South Australia and Western Australia the Foodstuffs Commission Acts 1914, empowered Commissions or Boards to collect returns of commodities. The Tasmanian Foodstuffs Commission Bill contained similar provisions. In Victoria it is provided that the Board appointed to collect returns shall be the same Board as that appointed to fix prices, but no such provision is contained in South Australian and Western Australian Acts.

It will be seen from this that, although identity of legislative action was recognised as eminently desirable by the Conference of the Prime Minister and Premiers, the remission of the various questions to State Parliaments has failed to secure it.

NEW SOUTH WALES, VICTORIA, QUEENSLAND, AND WESTERN

COMMODITY.	UNIT.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.
		15th & 17th Sept., 1914.	23rd Sept., 1914.
Bacon— Shoulder	1 lb. "	..	..
Prime Cuts . . . . .	"	..	..
Rashers . . . . .	"	..	..
Rashers without bone . . . . .	"	..	..
By the fitch . . . . .	"	..	..
Flank ends . . . . .	"	..	..
Biscuits— Plain Arrowroot	1 lb.	..	..
Other plain lines . . . . .	"	..	..
List rates as at present for tins 4 lbs. and upwards . . . . .	"	..	..
Bread	4-lb. loaf. 2-lb. loaf.	3½d.	7d.
Candles— First quality	1 lb.	..	..
Second quality . . . . .	"	..	..
Third quality . . . . .	"	..	..
Carriage candles . . . . .	"	..	..
Cocoa— Van Houten's	1 lb. ½ lb. ¼ lb.	..	..
Bourneville	1 lb. "	..	..
No brand quoted . . . . .	"	..	..
Coffee— Pure Coffee	1 lb. "	..	..
Other Coffee . . . . .	"	..	..

* Maximum retail prices for meat (fixed in

2. Fixing of Prices in each State.—In only four States, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Western Australia, have prices of any commodities been fixed. Queensland has been divided into three districts, viz., the Northern, Central and Southern, each with its own control Board, and consequently three sets of prices have been declared. The centres from which these Boards operate respectively are Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville; and with each declaration of prices for any of these towns, a clause is added, stipulating that in all districts outside the urban centre, the retail prices shall bear the same ratio to the declared prices as exists in normal times. The Victorian Board, in a second report, has made a similar recommendation with regard to the proclaimed price of flour in Melbourne, and has further recommended that the prices of sugar and Australian jams should be those ruling in the wholesale and retail trades on 1st August, 1914. The proclaimed retail prices for New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Western Australia are given in the following table:—

AUSTRALIA.—MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES FIXED UNDER ACTS, 1914.*

QUEENSLAND.			WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
4th, 11th, 21st Sept., 1914. Brisbane.	11th Sept., 1914. Rockhampton.	9th, 11th, 17th, 21st Sept., 1914. Townsville.	October, 1914.
7½d. (shoulders about 4lb.), 10d. (whole shoulder), 9d. (half shoulder)	11d. ..	9d. ..	..
11d.	..	11d. 1s.	..
1s.	..	1s. 1d.	..
..
10d.	..	..	..
8d.	..	..	..
..	Present list prices	8d. 11d.	.. ..
List rates as at present quotations for tins from 4 lbs. & upwards	......	......	......
..	..	9d.	..
..
..	..	9d.	..
8d.	8d.	..	..
7½d.	..	..	..
7d.	..	..	..
9d.	8½d.	..	..
No brand quoted.	3s. 9d.	..	..
1st quality—½lb. tin, 1s. 8½d.; ¼lb. tin, 10½d.	1s. 11d. 1s.	.. ..	.. ..
2nd quality—½lb. tin, 1s. 6½d.; ¼lb. tin, 10d.	..	..	..
3rd quality—½lb. tin, 1s.; ¼lb. tin, 6½d.	10d. and 1s. 8d. per tin	3s. 10d. per lb.	..
1st grade, 2s. 3d.; 2nd grade, 1s. 11d.	1s. 10d.	1s. 8d. per 1-lb. tin, or 1s. 10d. per lb.	..
1st grade, 1s. 6d.; 2nd grade, 1s. 4d.	1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d.	..	..

(Queensland only) are given in the succeeding table.

NEW SOUTH WALES, VICTORIA, QUEENSLAND, AND WESTERN

COMMODITY.	UNIT.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.
		15th & 17th Sept., 1914.	23rd Sept., 1914.
Condensed Milk .. .	per tin	..	..
Currants .. .	1 lb.	..	..
Golden Syrup] 3 .. .	2-lb. tin 7-lb. tin	..	..
Fish (Tinned)—			
Herrings—			
Kippered .. .	per tin		..
In sauce .. .	"		..
Fresh .. .	"	..	..
Red Salmon .. .	1-lb. tin—tall flat	..	..
Best Red Salmon .. .	½ lb. tin (flat)	..	..
Salmon .. .	½ lb. tin (flat)	..	..
Other tinned fish .. .	per tin	..	..
Flour—			
Best Quality .. .	per ton	†	†
" .. .	150-lb. sack	..	..
" .. .	100 "	..	..
" .. .	50 "	..	..
" .. .	25 "	..	..
	Smaller quanti- ties per lb.	..	..
Gas .. .	per 1000 cub. ft.	3s. 6d.	..
Ham .. .	1 lb.	..	..
Drugs .. .	..	..	..
Infants' Food—			
" Neave's" .. .	per tin		
" Benger's" .. .	"	..	..
" Allenbury's" .. .	"	..	..
" Mellin's" .. .	"	..	..
" Allen & Hanbury's" .. .	"	..	..
" Nestle's"	"	..	..
" Horlick's Malted Milk" .. .	"	..	..
" Glaxo" .. .	"	..	..
Others .. .	"	..	..
Jam—			
Best Australian Assorted	1-lb. tin 2-lb. tin	..	Retail as at July 31st, 1914 "
Kerosene—			
Per tin .. .	4½ gal.	..	..
Per case .. .	8 "	..	..
Maize Meal .. .	7-lb. bag	..	..

† See Wholesale Prices table p. 143.

AUSTRALIA.—MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES FIXED UNDER ACTS, 1914.

QUEENSLAND.			WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
4th, 11th, 21st Sept., 1914. Brisbane.	11th Sept., 1914. Rockhampton.	9th, 11th, 17th, 21st Sept., 1914. Townsville.	October, 1914.
7½d.	4d. to 7½d.	8d.	..
3-crown 6½d.; 2-crown 6d.	6d.	7d.	..
6d. 1s. 6d.	6d. 1s. 6d.	6d. ..	..
1lb., 7½d. to 8d.; ¾d., 4½d. to 5d. (according to brand)	Present retail prices to be unaltered	9d.	..
1lb., 7½d. to 8d.; ½lb., 4½d. to 5d. (according to brand)	..	9d.	..
1lb., 6d. to 6½d.; ½lb., 4d. to 4½d. (according to brand)	..	8d.	..
9d. to 10d. } according 10d. to 11d. } to brand.	..	..	..
5½d. to 6½d. 8d. per tin	..	..	..
As at 31st July, 1914.	..	11d.	..
£12 18s. 12s. 3d. 6s. 3d. 3s. 3d. ..	20s. 13s. 6d. 6s. 10d. 3s. 6d. 2d.	19s. 6d. .. 7s. 3s. 10d. ..	.. .. .. .. ..
Best, in cloth (whole), 1s. 3d.; best, in cloth (cut), 1s. 3½d.; best, seeded (whole), 1s. 3½d.	1s. 3½d.	1s. 3½d.	..
Present retail prices to be unaltered	Present retail prices to be unaltered.	(Present retail prices unaltered, except Opium, Morphia, Coal Tar Products, Ergot Preparations, Chloroform, Ether).	..
1s. 1s. 6d.	11d. 1s. 6d. 1s. 6d. 1s. 7d.	1s. 6d. 1s. 7d.	.. ..
Large, 2s. 4½d.; small, 1s. 4½d.	..	1s. 6d.	..
No. 1, 1s. 6d.; No. 2, 1s. 6d.; No. 3, 1s. 1s. 6d.	..	1s. 6d.	..
Large, 2s. 6d.; small, 1s. 6d.	..	..	..
Large, 6s.; medium, 2s. 6d.; small, 1s. 6d.	..	1s. 6d.	..
4½d. to 7½d. 7½d. to 1s. 1½d. (according to class of fruit). Cape Gooseberry, 1s. 2d. Strawberry, 1s. 2d.	5d. to 8d. 8d. to 1s. 2d. (according to class of fruit).	Ordinary lines, 4½d. Marmalade and Black Currant, 5½d. per 1-lb. tin. Figs & Jellies, 6d. per 1-lb. tin. Strawberry & Cape Gooseberry, 7½d. per 1-lb. tin.	.. .. ..
4s. 6d. ..	4s. 6d. 9s.	5s. 9s. 10d.	..
1s. 3d.	1s. 6d.	..	..

NEW SOUTH WALES, VICTORIA, QUEENSLAND, AND WESTERN

COMMODITY.	UNIT.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.
		15th & 17th Sept., 1914.	23rd Sept., 1914.
Meat (Tinned) — .. .	..	..	..
Medicines (Patent) .. .	..	..	..
Oatmeal .. .	per 7-lb bag 1 lb.	..	..
Pearl Barley .. .	1 lb.	..	..
Raisins— Sultanas— Two Crown .. .	1 lb. "	..	..
Three Crown .. .	"	..	..
Four Crown .. .	"	..	..
Lexias .. .	"	..	..
Rice .. .	1 lb.	..	..
Rolled Oats— In bulk .. .	.. 1 lb.	..	..
In packets .. .	2 lb.	..	..
In bags .. .	5 lb.	..	..
In tins .. .	3 lb.	..	..
Quaker Oats .. .	2 lb.	..	..
Salt— Fine table .. .	1 lb. 5-lb. bag 10-lb. bag	..	..
Coarse .. .	1 cwt. bag "	..	..
Sugar— Best 1A .. .	70-lb. bag 1 lb.	..	..
Self-Raising Flour .. .	1 lb. 2 lb. 7 lb.	..	..
Tapioca .. .	1 lb.	..	..
Tea— Highest quality .. .	1 lb. "	..	..
Tobacco .. .	..	..	..
Treacle .. .	2-lb. tin 7-lb. tin	..	..
Wheatmeal .. .	3-lb. bag 7-lb. bag	..	..

Draft

Queensland is the only State for which prices of meat have yet been fixed. The Prices Board of Victoria has found that there has been no increase in retail prices of meat beyond what may be considered reasonable in view of the dry season, and the Board does not contemplate making any recommendation at present to fix prices of meat. In Queensland two orders have been made; one, dated 29th September, 1914, for the Central District; the other, dated 3rd October, 1914, for the Southern District. The prices in these orders are

AUSTRALIA.—MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES FIXED UNDER ACTS 1914

QUEENSLAND.			WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
4th, 11th, 21st Sept., 1914. Brisbane.	11th Sept., 1914. Rockhampton.	9th, 11th, 17th, 21st Sept., 1914. Townsville.	October, 1914.
Present retail prices to be unaltered.	Present retail prices to be unaltered.	Luncheon Beef, Ox Cheek, Boiled Beef and Roast Beef, 1s. per tin Other lines present prices to remain unaltered.	..
1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.	3d.	..
..
2½d.	3d.	3d.	..
..	..	7d.	..
8d.	..	..	..
8½d.	..	..	..
9d.	..	..	..
6½d.	6d.	..	..
2½d.	2½d.	3d.	..
..	..	1s. 3d. per tin (no weight given).	..
2½d.	3d.	..	..
7d.	..	..	..
1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.	..	..
1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	..	..
9½d.	10d.	..	..
..
3d.	1d.	1d.	..
6d.	..	..	..
5s. 6d.	..	..	..
8s.	..	..	..
13s. 9d.	13s. 9d.	..	..
2½d.	2½d.	3d.	..
..
5d.	3d.	3d.	..
1s. 6d.	..	..	..
..
2½d.	2½d.	..	..
Present retail prices to be unaltered.	Present retail prices to be unaltered.	..	..
..
Present retail prices to be unaltered.	Present retail prices to be unaltered.	1s. 8d.	..
..
5d.	5d.	5½d. (no weight given).	..
1s. 3d.	1s. 4d.	..	..
..
1s. 4d.	9d.	..	..
..	1s. 6d.	..	..

not uniform or comparable in all respects. In the first place, the Central District order contains the usual provision that in all districts outside the urban centre, the retail prices of meat shall bear the same ratio to the declared prices as exists in normal times. No such provision is made in the Southern District order, which specifies that the prices are the maximum retail prices of meat "in the Southern District of Queensland." Again, in the Southern District order, the prices as fixed are for sale "over the block," and special provision is

made with regard to delivery on credit, concerning which the order states, "it is left to customers to make their arrangements with the butchers, but such charge is not to exceed 1d. per lb." The order for the Central District, on the other hand, merely states that the prices fixed are the maximum retail prices for Rockhampton, North Rockhampton, and suburbs, no difference of price being specified for sales, whether "over the block," on credit or by delivery. The following table shews the maximum prices fixed for the Southern and Central Districts of Queensland:—

Queensland.—Maximum Retail Prices of Meat Fixed under Act, 1914.

COMMODITY.	UNIT.	QUEENSLAND.		COMMODITY.	UNIT.	QUEENSLAND.	
		3rd Oct. 1914. Brisb'ne	29th Sept., 1914. Rockhampton			3rd Oct. 1914. Brisb'ne	29th Sept., 1914. Rockhampton
Beef—				Mutton—con-			
Roast—				tinued—			
Sirloin . . .	1 lb.	6½d.	7d.	Forequarters . . .	1 lb.	4d.	4½d.
* Ribs—				Loins . . .	"	6d.	..
Prime . . .	,"	5½d.	5d.	Breasts . . .	"	3d.	4d.
Boned . . .	,"	..	6d.	Shoulders . . .	"	..	4½d.
Chuck . . .	,"	4d.	..	Lamb—			
Steak—				Hindquarters . . .	,"	6½d.	..
Fillet . . .	,"	9d.	9d.	Legs . . .	,"	7d.	..
Rump . . .	,"	8d.	8d.	Forequarters . . .	,"	5d.	..
Beef . . .	,"	6d.	6d.	Shoulders . . .	,"	6d.	..
Topside, piece . . .	,"	6d.	..	Loins . . .	,"	7d.	..
Corned—				Pork—			
Round . . .	,"	6d.	6d.	Chops . . .	,"	9d.	
Brisket . . .	,"	4d.	4½d.	Loins . . .	,"	9d.	
Brisket (boned) . . .	,"	5d.	5d.	Legs . . .	,"	9d.	
Salt . . .	100 lb.	..	20s.	Sundries—			
	less than			Sausages (beef) . . .	,"	5d.	6d.
	25 lbs.	..	3d. per lb.	Mince . . .	,"	4d.	5d.
Legs . . .	each	..	1s.	Tripe . . .	,"	5d.	6d.
Veal—				Shin . . .	,"	4d.	..
Cutlets . . .	1 lb.	7d.		each . . .	..	..	9d.
Fillet . . .	,"	7d.		Tongues—			
Shoulders . . .	,"	4½d.		Ox . . .	1 lb.	5d.	..
Legs . . .	,"	6d.		each . . .	..	..	2s. 6d.
Loins . . .	,"	6d.		Sheep . . .	,"	2½d.	2d.
Forequarters . . .	,"	4d.		Tails, (Ox) . . .	,"	1s.	1s.
Mutton—				Kidneys—			
Legs . . .	,"	6d.	6½d.	Ox . . .	,"	6d.	6d.
Shoulder Chops . . .	,"	5d.		Sheep . . .	,"	1½d.	..
Loin Chops . . .	,"	6d.	6½d.	Frys . . .	,"	3d.	3d.
Loin Cutlets . . .	,"	6d.		Hearts . . .	,"	..	1s.
Hind-quarters . . .	,"	5½d.	5½d.	Small Goods . . .	1 lb.	..	8d.

Wholesale prices for wheat and flour have been fixed in New South Wales, Victoria, and Western Australia, but for other commodities they have been specially fixed for Victoria and Queensland (Southern District) only. It should be observed, however, that retail prices (shewn in the table on pages 137 to 141) have been fixed in Queensland for large

quantities of certain commodities, such as flour (per ton), and salt (per cwt.). Particulars of wholesale prices, which have been fixed, are shewn in the following statement:—

**VICTORIA AND QUEENSLAND.—MAXIMUM WHOLESALE PRICES
FIXED UNDER ACTS, 1914.**

COMMODITY.	UNIT.	VICTORIA. ||		QUEENSLAND.
		23rd Sept., 1914.	21st Sept., 1914. Brisbane.	
Bacon—Best flitches ..	1 lb.	..	..	9d.
Biscuits ..	..	..	..	As at 31st July, 1914.
Candles—				
1st quality ..	1 lb.	..	..	6½d.
2nd " " " " ..	"	..	..	6¼d.
3rd " " " " ..	"	..	..	6d.
Cocoa ..	..	..	..	As at 31st July, 1914.
Coffee ..	..	..	..	As at 31st July, 1914.
Condensed Milk ..	Case of 4 doz. tins	..	..	26s. to 26s. 6d.
Currants—2-crown & 3-crown ..				At 1914 rates.
*Drugs ..	..	..	..	As before war.
†Flour ..	per ton	£10 10s.	..	† As at 31st July, 1914.
Golden Syrup ..	..	..	..
Fish (Tinned)—				
Herrings—Fresh ..	per dozen tins	..	..	1lb., 5s. 9d.; ½lb., 3s. 10½d.
In Sauce ..	"	..	..	1lb., 6s. 9d.; ½lb., 4s.
Kippered ..	"	..	..	1lb., 7s. 1½d.; ½lb., 4s. 3d.
Salmon—Best red ..	"	..	..	1lb. (tall), 9s.; ½lb. (flat), 7s. 6d.
Red ..	"	..	..	1lb. (tall), 8s.; ½lb. (flat), 5s. to 6s.
Others ..	..	..	..	As at 31st July, 1914.
Ham—				
Best cutting (Prices do not apply to Christmas supplies) ..	1 lb.	..	..	12½d. to 1s. 1½d.
Best seeded ..	"	..	..	1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.
Infants' Food ..				As at 31st July, 1914.
Jam ..	..	..	..	As at 31st July, 1914.
Medicines (Patent) ..				
Pearl Barley ..	..	..	..	As at 31st July, 1914.
Raisins ..	..	..	..	As at 31st July, 1914.
Rice ..	..	..	..	At 1914 rates.
Sugar, 1A ..	per ton	£21 2s. 6d.	£20 15s.	As at 31st July, 1914.
Tablets and Icing ..	"	£26 12s. 6d.		
Castor ..	"	£24 12s. 6d.		
Coffee crystals ..	"	£24 2s. 6d.		
Brewers' ..	"	£22 2s. 6d.		
IX ..	"	£21 12s. 6d.		
No. 1 (ordinary) ..	"	£20 17s. 6d.		
No. 2 ..	"	£20 7s. 6d.		
No. 3 ..	"	£18 7s. 6d.		
Tapioca ..	..	..	..	As at 31st July, 1914.
Tea ..	..	..	..	As at 31st July, 1914.
Tobacco ..	..	..	..	As at 31st July, 1914.
Treacle ..	..	..	..	As at 31st July, 1914.
§Wheat ..	bushel	4s. 9d.	4s. 9d.	

* Perfumery is allowed a natural advance of 10 per cent. The drug list does not include the following bulk chemicals:—Cream of Tartar, Citric Acid, Saltpetre, Epsom Salts, Boracic Acid, Tartaric Acid, Carbonate of Soda, Alum, Sulphur, Borax. † Price of Flour in New South Wales has been fixed at £9 10s. per ton for the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland. ‡ Price of Flour per ton has been fixed under retail price list: see page 139. § In New South Wales the price of Wheat has been fixed at 4s. 2d. per bushel for the whole State, and in Western Australia at 4s. 10d., 4s. 6d., and 4s. 2d., according to grade. || The Victorian Board has recommended that the price of Bran be fixed at £6 15s. per ton, and that of Pollard at £7 per ton.

3. State Legislation re Export, Distribution of Commodities and Collection of Quantities of Commodities.—On the occasion of the Interstate Conference it was decided that, in order to ascertain the actual amounts of foodstuffs available, and so prevent adequately the cornering of supplies, further Acts were necessary to supplement the Price of Foodstuffs Acts. In three of the States, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia, such Acts have been

**COLLECTION OF RETURNS OF
STATE LEGISLATION RE DISTRIBUTION, EXPORT, AND
THE SUPPLYING OF INFORMATION**

PARTICULARS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.
<i>Name of Act</i>	Necessary Commodities Control Act, 1914	Foodstuffs and Commodities Act, 1914.
<i>Nature of Machinery</i>	Commission. (See tabular statement on pages 134-5)	The Board appointed under Prices of Goods Act, 1914
<i>Duties of Board or Commission</i>	Recommend to the Governor that returns of commodities be made in the prescribed manner	Investigate and report to Governor-in-Council upon distribution, export, prices of foodstuffs and other commodities, and upon—(a) quantity & distribution thereof, (b) probable requirements of the State, (c) attempts to inflate prices
<i>Nature of Foodstuffs and other Commodities</i>	Subject to Order of Governor-in-Council. (No Order yet made)	Goods specified in the first column of the Schedule, and such other goods as are from time to time prescribed by Governor-in-Council
<i>Returns of Foodstuffs and other Commodities</i>	Governor empowered by Necessary Commodities Control Act, 1914, to make regulations, ordering returns of all necessary commodities in the State	All persons having a quantity of foodstuffs and commodities specified in the first column of the Schedule greater than quantity specified opposite thereto in the second column, or in case of foodstuffs and commodities not specified in the Schedule, greater than is prescribed by regulations, shall furnish returns as required by the Board
<i>Notification of returns to be made</i>	By proclamation in Gazette, or by particular order to any one person or class of persons	By publication in Gazette
<i>Penalty on failure to furnish returns</i>	Penalty not exceeding £100, and forfeiture of any necessary commodities for which no return was made	Penalty not exceeding £1000, and in the discretion of Crown, forfeiture of whole or part of commodities in respect to which failure to furnish returns occurred.
<i>Penalty on furnishing false returns</i>	—	Penalty not exceeding £1000, and in the discretion of Crown, forfeiture of whole or part of Commodities in respect to which the false returns were furnished

* Though there is no Act in Queensland for ordering returns of commodities, an Act, known as Secretary or the Under-Secretary to the Chief Secretary to seize, by written order, all stock and meat Governor-in-Council, shall fix the prices to be paid for such appropriated stock and meat. Under the Act to any foodstuffs, commodities, etc. For an offence under this Act there is a penalty not

passed. In Tasmania, a Bill embodying provisions similar to those contained in the Acts of the three above-mentioned States, was rejected by the Legislative Council. New South Wales has no separate Act of this nature, but provision is made in the Necessary Commodities Control Act authorising the Governor, on the Commission's recommendation, to order returns to be made of necessary commodities. The main provisions of these Acts are shewn in the following table:—

QUANTITIES OF COMMODITIES.

PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS AND OTHER COMMODITIES, AND TAXES AND PENALTIES RELATING THERETO.

QUEENSLAND.*	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
—	Foodstuffs Commission Act, 1914	Foodstuffs Commission Act, 1914	A Foodstuffs Commission Bill, 1914, was introduced, but not passed. It made provisions similar to those in the Acts of other States.
—	Commission appointed by Governor	Commission appointed by Governor	—
—	Same as Victoria.	Same as Victoria.	—
—	Same as Victoria	Same as Victoria	—
No Bill introduced or Act passed*	Same as Victoria	Same as Victoria	—
—	By publication in Gazette and Adelaide daily newspapers	By publication in Gazette	—
—	Same as Victoria	Same as Victoria	—
—	Penalty not exceeding £1000 or imprisonment not exceeding 2 years. The adjudicating Magistrate may, on application by Chief Secretary, order forfeiture to Crown of whole or part of commodities in respect to which the false returns were furnished	Same as Victoria	—

"The Meat Supply for Imperial Uses Act of 1914," has been passed. This Act empowers the Chief in aid of supplies for His Majesty's armies in the present war. A Board of Control, appointed by the Section 12 of this Act, the Governor may, by Proclamation in the Gazette, extend the operation of exceeding £1000, and imprisonment not exceeding 1 year.

4. Returns of Quantities of Commodities.—As may be seen by reference to tabular statement on pages 144 and 145, each of the Acts dealing especially with the collection of commodity returns, viz., Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia, defines foodstuffs and other commodities to mean goods as specified in a schedule to the Act. This schedule also states for each commodity the maximum exempt quantity that may be held or controlled without a return for such commodity being compulsory, in the case of the Board or Commission giving notification that returns are required. The following statement shows the schedule which is the same for each State in which a Foodstuffs Act is in force* :—

COLLECTION OF QUANTITIES OF COMMODITIES.

Schedule of Commodities and Minimum Exempt Quantities.

COMMODITY.	QUANTITY.	COMMODITY.	QUANTITY.
Wheat	100 bushels	Meat (mutton and lamb)	100 cwt.
Flour	1 ton	Bacon and Ham .. .	500 lbs.
Oatmeal	1 ton	Fish—Tinned and preserved .. .	500 lbs.
Rice	1 ton	Butter	20 cwt.
Barley	100 bushels	Condensed, concentrated and powdered milk	500 lbs.
Pollard	1 ton	Cheese	5 cwt.
Bran	1 ton	Tea	100 lbs.
Oats	100 bushels	Coffee	100 lbs.
Maize	100 bushels	Salt	10 tons
Hay	5 tons	Tobacco-leaf	100 lbs.
Chaff	5 tons	Tobacco—Manufactured, including Cigars and Cigarettes	100 lbs.
Straw	5 tons	Kerosene	1000 gals.
Potatoes	1 ton	Petrol	1000 gals.
Sugar	1 ton		
Molasses and other syrups	1 ton		
Jam	500 lbs.		
Meat (beef)	100 cwt.		

5. Federal Action with regard to Foodstuffs in Australia.—As an outcome of the Conference between Federal and State Ministers upon the outbreak of war, it was resolved that in addition to the various State Boards and Commissions, a Federal Royal Commission should be appointed to collect information and report upon such matters as the supply of foodstuffs and other necessaries required by and available for Australia during the war; the amount then available and likely to be so for export, having due regard to the requirements of Australia; the development of fresh sources of supply; and any other important matters relating to conditions of trade and industry arising from the war.

At a meeting of the Federal Executive Council on the 31st August, 1914, the following Royal Commission was appointed—the Hon. Alfred Deakin (Chairman), the Hon. Dugald Thomson, formerly Minister for

* At the time of going to press no order for returns of commodities had been made under the New South Wales Act.

Home Affairs, and G. H. Knibbs, Esq., C.M.G., Commonwealth Statistician. On the 7th September the Federal Government issued an Order-in-Council prohibiting the export of wheat, flour, and meat, except to the United Kingdom; but, by an amending order of the following day, the words "British Dominions" were substituted for "the United Kingdom."

The Commission has held a number of meetings, and issued reports from time to time, making various recommendations, among others with respect to (1) the securing of guarantees that ships carrying foodstuffs from Australia would not break the restrictions which the Federal Government had placed upon exports; (ii.) the preparation and export, if required, of tinned meat for British troops; (iii.) the extension of the areas to be put under wheat and other crops, and similar matters. In order to prevent exploiters unduly raising the prices of articles necessary for Australian troops going abroad, and for home defence, the Commonwealth Government issued a provisional regulation under the Defence Act. This regulation authorised the Commonwealth military authorities, under certain conditions, to seize vehicles, horses, mules, aerial machines, etc., if such were not available in the ordinary way of business. Compensation to owners of articles thus seized was to be assessed by a Board of three persons appointed by the Minister of Defence, and determined by the Minister, subject to appeal to a Judge of the Supreme Court of a State, who might finally determine the amount of compensation, and make such order with respect as to costs as he thought fit.

The Commonwealth Ministry also issued a proclamation by which the export of sugar was absolutely prohibited except by special permit of the Minister for Customs.

By two further proclamations of 23rd September, 1914, the Federal Executive Council revoked their proclamations of 7th and 8th September, and absolutely prohibited the export of wheat, flour, and meat, except by the consent, in writing, of the Minister of State for Trade and Customs.



SECTION XII.—REPORTS FROM INDUSTRIAL CENTRES.*

(A)—NEW SOUTH WALES.

1. Sydney.—The general condition of the labour market in Sydney during the quarter under review showed an improvement on the preceding quarter. The percentage of unemployed members of trade unions decreased from 6.4 to 5.8 per cent. This decrease is all the more noticeable in view of the fact that the quarter under review covered a period when there is a diminution in employment in certain seasonal industries. It is stated that the employment offered in the country would have absorbed much of the available surplus in the city, but that for various reasons those concerned would not accept it. During the quarter the day baking system was brought into operation, and though some dislocation occurred, the results are stated to have been satisfactory.

A considerable number of industrial disputes occurred in Sydney during the quarter. Particulars thereof are given in Section V. (Industrial Disputes) of this Bulletin.

The Labour Council of New South Wales has established an Industrial Arbitration Department. The duties of the officer in charge are defined as follows:—(a) To give advice in respect to all Arbitration Court and Wages Board matters, and prepare all documents in connection therewith. (b) To conduct cases before Arbitration Courts and Wages Board.

Proceedings were instituted under the provisions of the Industrial Arbitration Act 1912 against a number of men for taking part in the recent iron-workers' assistants' strike in February and March. Fines of from £1 to £3 were imposed. Similar proceedings were taken against 86 men concerned in the slaters' strike, and fines of £5 and costs were imposed.

Consequent upon the decision of the industrial magistrate establishing the principle that an apprentice, on reaching the age of 21, must be paid journeymen's wages, whether he has served his full time or not, the Master Builders' Association has decided to approach the Government on the matter, with a view to amending the Apprentices Act 1901, and the Industrial Arbitration Act 1912.

As a result of the decision of the High Court, to the effect that the Seamen's Compensation Act does not apply to crews of ships trading from the Commonwealth to other countries, the executives of the four maritime organisations of employees have instructed their solicitors to draw up a set of clauses, embodying the provisions of the Act, to be inserted in all future articles of ships trading beyond the limits, in which members are engaged.

A deputation from the Labour Council waited upon the Minister for Labour in June, to submit the amendments of the Arbitration Act desired by the Council. The Watchmakers' and Jewellers' Union has decided to establish a Union Co-operative Shop, and arrangements are being made to do so at an early date. The Rural Workers' Union held a conference in May, the principal business being the drafting of claims re rates of wages, hours of labour, &c., for all branches of the industry. The Australian Federation of Trade Unions also met in May to adopt the constitution submitted by the drafting committee. It is stated that the total membership of the Unions represented is 170,000. During the same month a conference took place between representatives of the Australian Workers' Union and the Meat Industry Employees' Federation. The business before the conference was the

* Compiled from revised reports of agents and correspondents supplemented by other sources of information. See also Note at foot of page 85.

consideration of details connected with the amalgamation of the two bodies. It is said that final steps will shortly be taken to complete the amalgamation.

An Interstate Conference of the Australian Telegraph and Telephone Construction Union and the Annual Conference of the Boot Trades' Employees were also held in June. The Musicians' Union has decided to introduce proficiency tests for its members, and to exclude from the Union all those who fail to pass the required test.

2. **Broken Hill.**—The condition of the labour market in this district for the second quarter of 1914 was reported to be far from satisfactory. The Barrier Labour Federation, at a meeting held in June, instructed the secretary to write to European labour organisations, pointing out the large number of unemployed at present in the district. It was also decided to ask district members of Parliament to endeavour to secure the introduction of legislation to prohibit persons who are unable to speak English intelligibly from working in the mines. There has been an absence of industrial unrest in the mining industry during the period under review, and work has proceeded satisfactorily. It is reported that extensive alterations to private and public buildings has provided work for all available skilled labour in the building trades.

(b)—VICTORIA.

1. **Melbourne.**—It is reported that the condition of the labour market during the quarter under review was satisfactory for most industries. During the latter part of the quarter there appears to have been some increase in unemployment among unskilled workers, and deputations waited upon State and Commonwealth Ministers to urge that public works should be proceeded with in order to provide employment for those out of work.

Particulars of the industrial disputes which occurred in this State will be found in Section V. hereof. The stonecutters' and masons' strike, which commenced in April owing to the refusal of employers to pay rates of wages fixed by the Wages Board determination, was settled early in July on conditions arranged by agreement. In May the employees in the baking trades issued an ultimatum that after a certain date no night work would be done in the baking of bread. The issue of this ultimatum threatened to develop into a serious dispute, but owing to the fact that at a meeting of the Wages Board to discuss the question, two of the representatives of the employers voted with the representatives of the employees, the Board agreed to the principle of day baking. Further developments took place, and the final result was that after a short trial of day baking the trade returned to the original arrangement of night baking. Some alterations were made in the rates of wages payable, particulars of which are included in Section VI. hereof.

During the period under review amalgamations were effected between the Storemen and Packers' and the Wool, Skin, and Grain Store Employees' Unions, the Marble and Stone Workers' and the Stone Masons' Unions, and the Poultry Pickers' and the Hotel and Caterers' Unions. A new union was formed among females employed in the felt hatting trade. The Victorian Woolelassers' Union has ceased to exist.

In April the Builders' Labourers' Union made an application to the Court of Industrial Appeals to have the Wages Board determination referred back to the Board in order that the question of embodying the provisions of the Commonwealth Arbitration award in the determination might be considered, so as to make the terms of the Federal award a common rule to apply to all employers. The employers opposed the application, which was refused by the judge. The Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's Association of Australasia instituted proceedings in the Federal Arbitration Court against three firms for breach of award of 1912. The application was dismissed in the case of the Queensland respondent, and penalties imposed upon the Victorian and Tasmanian respondents. A successful application was made to the Federal Arbitration Court by one of the Gold Mining Companies for the cancellation of the registration of the Federated Mining Employees' Association, on the grounds that since the date of registration the rules of the association had

been altered so as to comply no longer with the prescribed conditions of registration. The union has made application for re-registration.

The executive of the Grand Council of Labour, appointed at the Labour Congress held in Adelaide last November, has completed its report, which is to be submitted to the Trades and Labour Councils of the Commonwealth.

2. Ballarat.—The condition of the labour market is reported to have been bad during the quarter under review. The depressed state of the mining industry, and the serious outlook in the agricultural industry, owing to the dry weather experienced early in the quarter, are said to have resulted in a state of affairs which was worse than for many years past. Meetings of the unemployed were held, and steps taken to urge upon the Government and public bodies the necessity of providing employment for those out of work. The general rains of the latter part of the quarter had beneficial results, and at the end of the quarter the situation is said to have considerably improved. The construction of the workshops for the Railway Commissioners is proceeding, and it is anticipated that on their completion employment will be available for a considerable number of workmen.

(C)—QUEENSLAND.

1. Brisbane.—The general state of trade and industrial activity during the quarter was satisfactory. During the early part, however, there appears to have been a number of general labourers unemployed, due probably to the completion of harvesting operations and other seasonal influences. A deputation appointed at a meeting of the unemployed waited upon the Acting-Premier, who informed them that steps had been taken to provide employment on railway construction work. During the quarter the meat works have gradually resumed operations for the new season's exportations, and it was reported that at the end of the quarter they were busy, and that all available labour was absorbed. The satisfactory conditions reported in the building trades, iron trades, and manufacturing generally for the first quarter of the year is said to have continued during the quarter under review. Some improvement was noted in the clothing and boot trades towards the end of the quarter, and the prospects were reported to be satisfactory.

Arrangements have been completed by the Australian Workers' Union for the formation of a branch for women workers. The ballot taken by the Timber Workers' Union resulted in a majority of the members voting in favour of amalgamation with the Australian Workers' Union from 1st July.

The annual conference of the Queensland Railway Union was held in April, when matters affecting the working conditions of members of the Union were discussed.

2. Townsville.—Trade and labour conditions generally are reported as good. Most of the meat works have commenced operations, and at the end of the quarter were reported to be working at full strength. In the agricultural industry it is reported that there was great activity in the sugar fields, and that plenty of work was available, but that the supply of local labour was generally sufficient to meet all demands. A start has been made on the railway extension of 10 miles from Duchess towards Suelliman Creek, while work is proceeding on the Mt. Cuthbert and Wee McGregor extensions.

The copper mining industry is reported to have been generally unsatisfactory. There has been a reduction in the price of ore, and this, with the closing down of the Chillagoe and Mt. Elliott smelters, has caused some curtailment of mining operations as well as throwing out of employment a large number of those engaged.

The construction of several large business premises has provided employment for all the available labour in all branches of the building trades.

(D)—SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

1. **Adelaide.**—The improvement in the condition of the labour market reported for the first quarter of the current year is said to have generally continued during the quarter under review. Exception must be made in the case of unskilled labour, the supply of which, especially towards the end of the quarter, was stated to be greatly in excess of the demand. Several new contracts for railway construction have been placed, however, and it was reported that these, together with extensions and duplications of the tramway system, would absorb a considerable portion of the available unemployed labour. The agricultural industry is stated to have shown signs of improvement at the beginning of the quarter, and ploughing and seeding operations are well forward. The continued dry weather, however, is said to be causing anxiety as to the prospects for the future. All branches of manufacturing are stated to have experienced a period of satisfactory conditions. The three months' notice given by the Plasterers' Union to the employers of their intention to demand a 44-hours week terminated on the 1st April. The demand was refused, and the employees ceased work. Subsequently the secretary of the union and 30 men were summoned before the Industrial Court, and fined amounts ranging from 1s. to £5. Later, the Plasterers' Union was summoned before the same court for having unlawfully aided and abetted the strike. A fine of £30 and costs was imposed. The Bakers' Union in June came to an agreement with a section of the employers to start the day baking system. The other section of the employers, however, took the matter to the Court, and secured a decision which made the agreement void. The majority of the men have since returned to the night work system.

(E)—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

1. **Perth.**—The labour market at this centre has been entirely dislocated by the trouble in the building trades. Particulars of the dispute will be found in Section V. hereof. It is stated that apart from this trouble employment has been good in all branches, with the exception of unskilled labour, where the supply has been slightly in excess of the demand. The Newspaper Employees' Union has amalgamated with the Typographical Union, while the Union of Survey Hands has become defunct, and application made for the cancellation of the registration. At the request of the University authorities a representative of the employees' union has been appointed to the faculty of engineering. The question of the appointment of layman or Judge to the Presidency of the Industrial Court is being considered by the trades unions with a view to securing the general opinion of the members in the matter.

(F)—TASMANIA.

1. **Hobart.**—The improvement which took place in the condition of the labour market during the first quarter of 1914 was not maintained throughout the quarter under review. All branches of industry were reported to be active in April, but to have fallen off considerably in May and June. The supply of unskilled labour was increased by the dismissal of men consequent on the completion of the tramway extensions. The close of the fruit preserving season after a satisfactory period of activity resulted in many of the works practically closing down. It is reported that the tin mines at Catamaran have been purchased, and that work will be resumed shortly. It is expected that fully 400 men will be required. Work has been commenced at the Sand Fly Coal Mine. New unions have been organised among theatrical musicians and storemen and packers.

SECTION XIII.—REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUX IN AUSTRALIA.

(*In this Section particulars are furnished of Reports received each quarter from Departments and Bureaux in the Commonwealth specially affecting labour and industrial matters.*).

A.—COMMONWEALTH.

1. Memorandum showing the effect of the Award on the Plaint lodged by the Australian Telegraph and Telephone Construction and Maintenance Union. (Melbourne, Government Printer.)
2. Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration Judgment in the Industrial Builders' Labourers' Dispute. (Melbourne, Government Printer.)

B.—NEW SOUTH WALES.

1. New South Wales Industrial Gazette, April to July, 1914. (Sydney, Government Printer.) In addition to the usual records of proceedings, a synopsis of the legislation of industrial significance within the State of New South Wales was commenced in the May number, and continued in the June and July numbers. In the May number were laws regarding Apprentices and Junior Labour, Compulsory Closing, Contracts, Wages, &c., and Employers' Liability. In the June number, those regarding Factories, Workshops, &c., Industrial Arbitration and Trade Unions, and in the July number the Coal Mines Regulation Act are dealt with. In the July number is also published the Annual Report of the State Labour Branch.
2. Minutes of Evidence in Connection with the Interim Report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry on Industrial Arbitration in New South Wales. (Sydney, Government Printer.)

C.—VICTORIA.

1. Report of the Victorian Coal Miners' Accidents Relief Board for 1913. (Melbourne, Government Printer.) During the year 244 accidents were reported, of which four were fatal. The contributions from employees amounted to £1320, and the allowances paid to £612.
2. Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops, 1913. (Melbourne, Government Printer.) The number of factories registered in 1913 was 8089, and of employees 110,487, being an increase of 339 factories and 5741 employees over the figures for the preceding year. The number of Special Boards existent or authorised was 134, affecting about 150,000 employees. Tables showing average weekly wages paid and those fixed by Special Boards, &c., are given in Appendixes.

SECTION XIV.—IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

(*In this Section particulars are furnished of Reports specially affecting labour, received each quarter from other countries*)

A.—UNITED KINGDOM.

1. **Board of Trade Labour Gazette**, April, May, June, 1914. (London, T. Fisher Unwin.) The following are the more important articles published:—In April, “Trade Unions in 1912,” showing the total membership at the end of 1912 to be over three and a-quarter millions, and “Production and Consumption of Coal,” the output of which in 1912 amounted to 260,416,000 tons, and the estimated consumption in Great Britain to 174,782,000 tons. In May, “Co-operation in Agriculture in 1912,” and “Minimum Wages for Women and Minors in America.” In June, “Miners’ Old-age and Infirmary Insurance in France,” “German Labour Colonies in 1913,” and “Output and Employment in Coal Mines in 1913.” The output of coal in Great Britain in 1913 amounted to 287,412,000 tons, and the number of workers employed to 1,127,890.

2. **The World’s Labour Laws**, February, May, 1914. (London, The Pioneer Press.) The February number contains an article on “Recent Lead Regulations Abroad,” while the most important subject dealt with in the May number is “The Work of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission.”

3. **Bulletin of the International Labour Office**, Vol. VIII., Nos. 9 to 12; Vol. IX., No. 3. In addition to the usual notes on recent labour legislation, the full text is given in Vol. VIII., No. 9, of the Regulations issued in Great Britain, dated 2nd January, 1913, for the manufacture and decoration of pottery. In Vol. IX., No. 3, the Act of 31st August, 1913, concerning the weekly day of rest in Luxemburg is reprinted in full.

4. **The First Year’s Working of the Liverpool Dock’s Scheme**, by R. Williams, B.A. (London, P. S. King and Son.)

5. **Industrial Unrest, a Practical Solution**. Report of the Unionist Social Reform Committee. (London, John Murray.)

6. **Report of the International Association (British Section) for the year 1913-1914**. (London, Pioneer Press.)

7. (i.) **The Increase in the National Income and its Relation to the Increase of Taxation**; (ii.) **Incomes under £160 per Annum in the United Kingdom**; (iii.) **Facts against Socialism**; (iv.) **House Building in Great Britain, 1900 to 1914**. (London, published by the Department of Social Economics of the London Municipal Society.)

B.—CANADA.

1. **The Labour Gazette**, April, May, June, 1914. (Ottawa, Government Printer.) Special articles:—“Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act 1907,” and “Report of the Royal Commission on Labour

Conditions in British Columbia," in the April number; "Canadian Co-operative Statistics for 1912," and an "Act to Prohibit the Manufacture, Importation and Sale of Matches made with White Phosphorus," in the May number; and "Quebec Legislation Affecting Labour" and "Wholesale Prices in Canada during 1913" in the June number.

2. Sixth Report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation for the Year ending 31st March, 1913. (Ottawa, Government Printer.)

3. Report on Labour Organisation in Canada, 1913. (Ottawa, Government Printer.) The estimated membership of Trade Unions at the end of 1913 was 175,799.

C.—NEW ZEALAND.

1. Journal of the Department of Labour, Nos. 254 to 257. (Wellington, Government Printer.)

2. Awards, Agreements, and Decisions under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, Vol. XIV., Part I2, Appendix and Index. Vol. XV., Nos. 2 to 5. Awards Nos. 2974 to 2992 and Nos. 3006 to 3077. (Wellington, Government Printer.)

D.—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

1. Department of Labour, Bureau of Labour Statistics, Bulletins. (Washington, Government Printing Office.)

- (a) **Retail Prices and Cost of Living Series.** No. 13, Retail Prices, 1890, to December, 1913.
- (b) **Wages and Hours of Labour Series.** No. 6, Wages and Hours of Labour in the Building and Repairing of Steam Railroad Cars, 1890 to 1912. No. 7, Union Scale of Wages and Hours of Labour, 15th May, 1913.
- (c) **Workmen's Insurance and Compensation Series.** No. 5, Workmen's Compensation Laws of the United States and Foreign Countries.
- (d) **Miscellaneous Series.** No. 2, Prohibition of Night Work of Young Persons. No. 3, Ten-hour Maximum Working Day for Women and Young Persons.

2. Proceedings of the Thirty-third Convention of the American Federation of Labour. (Washington, The Law Reporter Printing Company.)

3. Connecticut. (a) Bulletin No. 1, Workmen's Compensation. New Haven, S. Z. Field.) (b) Labour Laws and Directory of Labour Organisations. (Hartford, published by the State.)

4. Georgia. (a) First annual report of the Commissioner of Commerce and Labour, 1912. (b) Labour Laws of the State of Georgia. (Atlanta, State Printer.)

5. Kentucky. Sixth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labour. (Frankfort, State Journal Company.)

6. Massachusetts. Thirteenth Annual Directory of Labour Organisations. (Boston, Wright and Potter Printing Company.)

7. Minnesota. (a) Opinions of the Attorney-General and Department of Labour on the Workmen's Compensation Act. (Minneapolis, Syndicate Printing Company.) (b) Law Creating the Department of Labour and Industries. (c) Compensation Payable under the Workmen's Compensation Law.

8. Montana. The Resources and Opportunities of Montana, 1914. (Helena, State Printer.)

9. New Jersey. Thirty-sixth Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labour and Industries. (Paterson, State Printers.)

10. **New York.** (a) Statistics of Trade Unions in 1913. (Albany, J. B. Lyon Co.) (b) Thirteenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labour. (Albany, published by the Department of Labour.)

11. **Ohio.** Thirty-sixth Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics. (Springfield, State Printers.)

12. **Wisconsin.** Bulletin of the Industrial Commission. Accidents caused by objects striking workmen. (Madison, published by the Commission.)

E.—FRANCE.

1. **Bulletin of the Minister of Labour**, March to June, 1914. (Paris, Berger-Levrault.) The following numbers contained special articles of importance:—March: An inquiry by the Bureau of Labour into the conditions of home-workers in the boot trade (continued in the June number), First Report on the Application of the Law on Workers' Pensions (concluded in the April number). May: Mutual Aid Societies in 1911. June: Savings Banks in 1911.

2. Memoranda explaining the basis for an International Agreement relative to (a) a Ten-hour Day for Women and Young Persons, and (b) Night Work of Young Persons. (Published by the International Association for the Legal Protection of Workers.)

3. **Bulletin of Social Insurance**, No. 2, 1914. (Paris, published by the International Permanent Committee on Social Insurance.)

4. **Quarterly Journal of the International Association on Unemployment**, Vol. IV., No. 2. (Paris, published by the Association.) This number is devoted principally to a report on the meeting of the general assembly, held at Ghent on the 5th and 6th September 1913.

F.—GERMANY.

1. **Journal of the Labour Department**, April to June, 1914. (Berlin, C. Heymann.)

2. **Insurance Journal**, May, 1914. (Berlin, E. S. Mittler and Son.)

3. **Social Culture**, Nos. 4 to 6, 1914. (M. Gladbach, Volksvereinsverlag.)

4. **Monthly Journal of Workmen's Insurance**, March, April, 1914. (Berlin, Behrend and Co.)

5. **International News Letter**, Vol. II., Nos. 9 to 15. (Berlin, published by the International Secretariat of National Trade Union Centres.)

6. **Strikes and Lock-outs in 1913**. (Berlin, Puttkammer and Mühlbrecht.)

7. **Report of the Conference of Combmakers, February, 1914**. (Berlin, published by the Woodworkers' Union.)

8. **Report of the Central Council of the International Transport Workers' Federation for 1910, 1911, 1912**. (Berlin, H. Jochade.)

9. **Conditions of Labour in the Turning Industry, 1912**. (Berlin, published by the Woodworkers' Union.)

10. **Collective Agreements in the Woodworking Industry, 1913**. (Berlin, published by the Woodworkers' Union.)

11. **Unemployment Relief**. (Berlin, C. Legien.)

G.—AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

1. **Social Review** (Journal of the Austrian Labour Department), March to June, 1914. (Vienna, A. Hölder.)

H.—BELGIUM.

1. **Journal of the Labour Department**, Nos. 5 to 10, 1914. (Brussels, E. Daem.)

2. **Report on Trade Unions for the Years 1908 to 1910**. (Brussels, J. Lebègue and Co.)

I.—FINLAND.

1. **Journal of Labour Statistics**, Nos. 1, 2, 1914. (Helsingfors, Government Printer.)
2. **Inquiry into the Sawmilling Industry.** (Helsingfors, Government Printer.)

J.—HOLLAND.

1. **Monthly Journal of the Central Bureau of Statistics**, March to May, 1914. (La Hague, Gebr. Belinfante.)

K.—ITALY.

1. **Monthly Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour**, February, March, 1914. (Rome.)
2. **Semi-monthly Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour**, Nos. 7 to 13, 1914. (Rome.)

L.—NORWAY.

1. **Journal of the Department for Social Matters, Trade, Industry, and Fisheries**, Nos. 2 and 3, 1914. (Christiania, H. Aschehoug and Co.)

M.—SPAIN.

1. **Bulletin of the Institute for Social Reform**, Nos. 117 to 120, 1914. (Madrid, M. Minuesa de los Rios.)

N.—SWEDEN.

1. **Social Review** (Journal of the Swedish Labour Department), Nos. 3 to 5, 1914. (Stockholm, P. A. Norstedt and Sons.)
2. **Economic Journal**, Nos. 3 to 6, 1914. (Upsala and Stockholm, Almorist and Wiksell.)
3. **Report of the Municipal Labour Bureau of Stockholm for the year 1910.** (Stockholm, K. L. Beckman.)
4. **Co-operation in Sweden, 1908 to 1910.** (Stockholm, P. A. Norstedt and Sons.)

O.—SWITZERLAND.

1. **Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Annual Reports of the Swiss Workers' Secretariat**, 1912 and 1913. (Zurich.)
2. **Report of the Swiss Workers' Secretariat on its Participation in the Swiss Exhibition.** (Zurich.)
3. **The Activity of the Local Workers' Secretariats in Switzerland.**

P.—ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

1. **Bulletin of the Department of Labour**, April, 1914. (Buenos Aires, Alsina Printing Office.)

Q.—BRAZIL.

1. **Bulletin of the Department of Labour**, Vol. II., Nos. 7 to 9. (S. Paul, Rothschild and Co.)

R.—CHILI.

1. **Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour**, No. 7, 1913. (Santiago de Chile.)
2. **Industrial Accidents in Chile and other Countries**, Supplement to the Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour, No. 6, 1913. (Santiago de Chile.)

S.—MEXICO.

1. **Bulletin of the Department of Labour**, Vol. I., Nos. 1 to 7. (Mexico, published by the Department.)